

THE
LITERARY PANORAMA
FOR OCTOBER, 1810.

NATIONAL
AND
PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES,

PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.

SINECURE OFFICES
IN UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN
DOMINIONS OF HIS MAJESTY.

THE principle of adequate compensation for industry, the mere labour of the body, is much better understood by the public, than that due to exertion of talents, or activity of mind. It is the subject of constant experience; daily and weekly is it brought to a standard, or what may be termed in current language the market price. It is the lowest faculty that every individual has to offer, and what the major part of a population has, *exclusively* to offer, in return for that sustenance which nature has rendered necessary, as a *sine qua non* of personal existence. Bodily action is a species of industry, the effects of which are obvious to beholders, casual or intentional, and almost all can judge on them. Not such is labour of the mind—Mental diligence acts in a greater variety of modes; but the progress it makes in any particular undertaking, is not apparent to the generality of men. It can be brought to no standard of daily or weekly appreciation, because talent, or intellect, is never the same in any two individuals. Neither has the course of education to qualify persons for its exercise, been the same in all, nor equally well *taken* by all who have enjoyed equal advantages. Not every individual therefore has mental powers, improved by competent education, to offer as the consideration on his part, for the supply of that daily

bread which his bodily wants demand. This distinction is one of the reasons for that *liberality*, which has always been esteemed in polished society, as no more than justice to certain professions. — This distinction is felt, usually, even by the grosser intellects of the scarcely cultivated part of mankind; and they willingly pay to professors of certain sciences or arts, either greater price or greater respect, than they do to those whom they reckon nothing higher than themselves. This distinction ought to be maintained in the offices of the State, as well as in the feelings of the public: but there is another principle, which under the title of *Responsibility*, is of the utmost importance in complicated governments, in governments demanding distinct offices and numerous officers: yet it is not obvious to the inspection of the many, or easily explained to the conviction of the unlettered, or the inconsiderate.

An office of great responsibility is entitled to remuneration, not only for the good it does, but for the prevention of evil, which it effects. An office of superintendence, for instance, should enjoy such a salary as may place the person who discharges it, above the temptation of collusion with any under his orders; He should be proof against meanness of conduct, by principles of honour, cherished in his own breast, by feelings of personal dignity; — while the State should also secure his respectability in life by an adequate compensation, thereby depriving him of all excuse should he yield to temptation, and neglect or betray his trust. This has been acknowledged as a fixed principle in Britain; and Britain has reaped the advantage of it, in many instances, and in various ways. It has been too little regarded on the Continent: and, in consequence, scarcely any official situation has been proof against corruption; and that under its worst form—from foreign and inimical powers. Whoever estimates the ne-

cessary expences of living in certain towns or cities abroad, in comparison with the slender allowances made to those who officiate as public agents, will find the subsistence mean, scanty, parsimonious, and utterly inadequate to a reasonable state of existence and rank in society. Those impoverished placemen are therefore easily corrupted: a foreign State administers to their wants; and the services they render to that State in return, are continued, even when war should have dissolved the connection. Great events have been produced from such causes, and the superior pay of officers in the British service, is one of the difficulties that foreign corruption has to obviate, in attempting our subjugation. It results, that integrity in the public officer should be—must be—met by liberality in the public.

There are, indeed, offices merely honorary; and when these require little attention or assiduity, it may be as well not to abolish them: but, when to execute them properly demands the union of dignity and diligence, when they are important and anxious, the parties entrusted with them, however wealthy by estate, should be bound to the public for a due discharge of them, by reward annexed, as a matter of course. These are the very contraries to offices producing emolument, without requiring personal exertions. If, by the construction of our constitution a weighty and important public charge has no reward, and cannot be rewarded, is it extremely unjust, unnatural, or impolitic, that an office of profit exacting little attendance, should compensate the diligence employed in the former? The Committee of the House of Commons whose Report is now before us, appear to have felt the force of the inference; and if we examine certain offices specified by them, we shall see how far it has received their acquiescence.

The charge of a Privy Counsellor requires the exercise of much mental energy: powers of discrimination, of reflection, of foresight; an intimate knowledge of the constitution, of the laws of the land, of the rights of nations; an acute sense of propriety, of dignity; zeal for the honour of the sovereign, for the welfare of the community at large, &c. &c.—in short, a combination of natural

talent with acquired information, and consummate integrity. Surely this charge is important; it implies the greatest responsibility; an erroneous opinion, a perverted judgment, a weak decision acted on, and established as a precedent, may afflict the nation in all its parts, and to distant generations. What reward attaches to the charge of Privy Counsellor? **NONE.** The members may attend, or they may decline attendance: nothing in the form of salary binds them to that duty.

The committee has strongly marked the office of President of the Board of Trade as “*requiring constant attendance and application*,” yet being void of emolument. Is it consistent with the honour of this great, and especially, this commercial empire, that any office requiring constant attendance and application, should be executed *gratis*? Of all others, should that office be executed *gratis*, on the judicious discharge of which, no small proportion of the prosperity of its commerce depends, and which exercises no trifling authority over its mercantile concerns? That the members of this board should, by exerting their power of conferring favours in behalf of friends, occasionally obtain *something equal to satisfaction* for their diligent attendance, could excite no great wonder: and if any affect astonishment such an occurrence, let him answer an appeal to his own heart, as to what might be his conduct in similar circumstances? Are not all gratuitous offices liable to similar impeachments? Much, therefore, as sinecure situations have been condemned, and strongly as we ourselves have joined in condemning them, we know not how to disallow—*rebus sic stantibus*—the possession of the office of Master of the Mint, though little other than a sinecure, by the President of the Board of Trade. And the argument is good which way so ever the fact be stated. If the Master of the Mint be well paid for doing nothing, he can afford to discharge the responsible and arduous office of President of the Board of Trade, to which no emolument attaches. If the President of the Board of Trade diligently perform that office *gratis*, who can object to his being rewarded by a place of little trouble, but of pecuniary advantage? Let those fairly meet this question who have considered the application and extent of hints

already adduced, on the principles of responsibility, on the nature and superiority of mental labour, on the *quantum* and variety of previous information that is absolutely indispensable, to do public business well;—those who themselves are liberal, and who desire to preclude the incalculable disadvantages and detriments, which follow as consequences of unwise parsimony.

Change of manners has deprived sundry of the anciently efficient officers attendant on the King's court, or person, of their original character. When our monarchs were proprietors of extensive forests, and their chases included several counties, or parts of counties; when they required an establishment more numerous, therefore regarded as more honourable, than any of the earls or barons whose hunting parties continued for days or weeks together, and were attended by their dependent vassals, then would many officers of royalty be deemed important, for which modern manners find no employment.

When few, beside the clergy, could read, and fewer still could write, accounts were kept at the exchequer by notches cut on a tally: then might the *tallier* who cut those notches, or by whose direction and under whose authority those notches were cut, be of great consideration, as exercising a responsible and confidential charge. This custom was not wholly relinquished till late in the seventeenth century; but who at this day brings tallies to be cut by the *tallier* (teller) of the exchequer?

When state papers and documents were read to the king, because they could not be read by the king, the office of collecting, preserving and transmitting such materials for reflection and decision, demanded an intelligent, correct, and careful incumbent.

It will be acknowledged too, that when the king possessed and maintained a great number of castles, in all parts of the kingdom, to secure obedience, the governors of those fortresses were important. The power of the crown was entrusted to their hands, and to them the country around looked up for protection. Happily, this mode of preserving the public peace is superseded, and the castles themselves are mouldering in ruin.—We visit them as objects of curiosity; but into their

strength or their weakness we never enquire. In the king's household, in the executive and the military departments of sovereignty, many are the posts and places which these and similar considerations determine to be now obsolete and useless.

Another description of sinecures extant among us, is that which has resulted from the union of the two kingdoms of Scotland and England. The ancient kings of Scotland had officers in attendance on their persons, like other sovereigns in feudal times;—but when the king removed from Edinborough to London, they became completely supernumerary. The crown had also proper establishments to perform its duties in the various departments of state:—but when the Scottish crown merged into the English, thereby forming the British crown; only those of that country which were of local advantage, and fixed to a place, were useful. When the coinage of Great Britain, for instance, was the same for both parts of our island, the labours of the mint, in the Tower of London, naturally took precedence of those in the castle at Edinborough, and the prerogative of the crown in Scotland gave way before the more convenient and available exercise of the same royal rights in England.—But, it was not so with the national establishments to ensure the distribution of justice. That claimants should have been under the necessity of resorting to London for redress of injuries, would have been repugnant to that maxim of our jurisprudence, which says justice shall be brought to every man's door. And that it was not so respecting affairs of the church, at the time when the Scottish monarch ascended the English throne, may be inferred from the then duties of the Receiver of the Bishop's rents, mentioned in the present report. These rents were derived from various minor dues subsisting after episcopacy was abolished; and this appears to us sufficiently curious to deserve insertion. They are now reduced to a trifle, by having been assigned at different times and for different purposes; and whenever they shall be completely exhausted, and the collector dismissed from his labours, neither the nation nor the sovereign will be sensible of any loss.

Officers of certain descriptions, thought necessary when various institutions were

established, may now be little other than dead-weights on those institutions, their effective duties having long since ceased. Officers, which are rarely, though occasionally, called to exercise their powers ; and officers, whose business formerly required the superintendance of two principals, whereas one is now sufficient, add to the enumeration of places to which regulation may be directed, and some of which require abrogation.

The sinecure places in the colonies form a distinct branch of this subject. They have gradually assumed their present state of inefficiency. We must remember, that most of the colonies were originally settled by private adventurers ; whence they retain many tokens of private property. It was natural that families of the greatest possessions in a newly established settlement, as being, of course, most interested in its welfare, and contributing most to its prosperity, should possess *some* influence in representing their wants to the government at home. It was natural also, that officers sent from the temperate climate of Britain, to discharge duties beneath tropical suns, should, when they found their health affected, desire leave of absence, for recovery : this being granted, they performed by deputy the functions incumbent on them ; and this permission repeated, became at length "the order of the day :" and the principle of substitution prevailed over that of personal exertion.

Thus it appears that various causes have co-operated in rendering a considerable number of offices, either sinecures, strictly speaking, or as executed by deputy, under a species of privilege, or as requiring occasional superintendance only, being effective at uncertain times, and merely on exigencies.

It should be well understood, that ability is not imparted to all *aspirants* alike ; that ability, without knowledge and experience, is liable to embarrassment, we might say to confusion, and mistake ; that to have able and practised men to seek when emergency demands their services, is the very opposite to foresight and wisdom ; and that to hold out no rewards, no emoluments as inducements to men of informed minds and cultivated talents to engage in the public service, and *to continue therein*, is to counteract the intention of wise legislation ; and to set aside every purpose

for which public establishments were devised.

Were we so blinded by party prejudices as to attribute to *this* or *that* ministry, to the *ins* or to the *outs* exclusively, the imperfections of our administration, this were an admirable opportunity for saying *strong things*, and expressing our own *wonderment*, by way of exciting the greater wonderment of others. But, in fact, very little responsibility rests on modern ministers on account of the existence of these remains of former times, and feudal ages. Offices such as we have noticed, might originate in the days of the Britons ; or be brought over as appendages to royalty by the invading Saxons : or they may be derived from the Celts or the Picts ; and to those who, in the present day enroll themselves as advocates on behalf of either roving nation as the first inhabitants of our island, we refer the investigation. It is evident, that these offices have descended from age to age, from incumbent to incumbent, and that neither praise nor blame can be justly attached to the *present* administration (always the focus of evil, if their opponents may be credited), for their perpetuity. They found them : they continued them : they availed themselves of them : and the *quo animo* is the extent of their accountability connected with them.

The amount of the *real* detriment these places have done the public, limits the *real* accusation against them. If when some of these are abolished salaries equally onerous must be substituted, the thirst is not prodigious : when others are regulated, time and incidents will be incessantly striving to render those regulations inapplicable, and the fluctuation of human affairs will affect even these, as certainly as they exist. If political events, while they have given an importance to some offices, beyond what could have been foreseen, have diminished the importance of others ; those have proved themselves the greatest statesmen who have derived from them the greatest services. And if any of them have contributed to the public peace, by retaining in their duty the holders of them, in support of the constitution, by law established, who otherwise might have found some difficulty in resisting temptations held out to them from adverse powers ; or if they have been rewards to loyalty, especially

to suffering loyalty, the claims of which should never be disregarded, then, in mere justice, let the benefits they have produced, be honestly set as a *contra* account against the evils with which they have been charged.

The very appearance of reform, has however, something in it so pleasing; the theory is so gratifying; the attempt is so laudable; that we set before our readers with great satisfaction, the labours of the committee to which this subject was referred. In the midst of an expensive and long protracted war, while the burdens laid on the public are universally felt or feared, and by a part of that public are borne with difficulty, whatever has any pretensions to alleviate those burdens deserves support, and may be hailed as a favourable omen. We trust that the omen will be realized; that *unnecessary*, and *inefficient* offices will be detected, be distinguished, be discouraged, and at length be discontinued. In treating this subject in a former article,* we expressed our wishes that "the operation of the principle of reform might be extended, as the pruning knife is employed, not to destroy the tree, but to increase its fruitfulness." To that principle we still adhere; and to that article we refer our readers for observations which with propriety, if not already inserted, might have found a place among those adduced on the present occasion.

FIRST REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HON. HOUSE OF COMMONS, appointed to consider, — what OFFICES in the United Kingdom, and in the Foreign Dominions of His Majesty, come within the purview of the 2d, 3d, and 4th RESOLUTIONS of the House, on the Third Report† from the Committee on the PUBLIC EXPENDITURE of the United Kingdom.

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* Compare the first article in Panorama, Vol. VII, where the table of Sinecure Places, &c. &c. is given at large: and renders unnecessary our reprinting that which the Committee have annexed to their Report—where will be found Annuities to the Royal Family; Pensions granted by Act of Parliament, as Compensations, or in Reward for eminent public Services, &c. &c. &c.

† The whole of the voluminous Third Re-

The Resolutions referred to Your Committee, are as follow:

" 2.—Resolved, That in addition to the useful and effective measures already taken, by Parliament, for the abolition and regulation of various Sinecure Offices, and Offices executed by deputy, it is expedient, after providing other and sufficient means for enabling his Majesty duly to recompense the faithful discharge of high and effective Civil Offices, to abolish all Offices which have Revenue without employment, and to regulate all Offices which have Revenue extremely disproportionate to employment; excepting only such as are connected with the personal service of his Majesty, or of his Royal Family, regard being had to the existing interests in any Offices so to be abolished or regulated."

" 3.—Resolved, That it is expedient to reduce all Offices, of which the effective duties are entirely or principally discharged by deputy, to the salary and emoluments actually received for executing the business of such offices; regard being had to any increase which may appear necessary on account of additional responsibility, and sufficient security being taken for due performance of the service in all cases of trust connected with Public money; regard being also had to the existing interests in such Office."

" 4.—Resolved, That it is expedient, after the expiration of any existing interest in any Office which is entitled to the sale of any appointment in any of the Courts of Law, to make provision to prevent the sale of such Offices, under such regulations as may be conducive to the public interest, by appropriating a part of the emoluments of such Offices towards defraying the Salaries of the Judges, or other Officers on the establishment of such Courts, or towards the benefit and dignity of the Offices in which such right of sale is now vested."

The Offices which come within the purview of these resolutions are:

1. Offices having Revenue without Employment;
2. Offices having Revenue extremely disproportionate to Employment; and
3. Offices of which the effective duties are entirely or principally discharged by deputy. [Excepting always such Offices as are connected with the personal service of his Majesty, or of his Royal Family.]
4. Offices, the appointments to which are allowed to be sold in any of the Courts of Law.

The Saleable Offices in the Courts of Law

port will be found in Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 1041 to 1066, on Pensions, Sinecures, Reversions, &c. with List of Members of House of Commons holding Offices, &c.

mentioned in the fourth resolution, constitute a distinct head of inquiry.

The number of Offices which have Revenue without any Employment, either of Principal or Deputy, is very inconsiderable; and by far the greatest number of Offices which are commonly described as "Sinecure Offices," fall properly under the description of "Offices executed by Deputy," or "Offices having Revenue disproportionate to Employment."

To some of these, great pecuniary and official responsibility is attached; and from the holders of some of them large securities are required. It may therefore be expedient that such Offices should not at any time be filled by persons less responsible than those who at present hold them.

In other cases, the Deputy may receive a lower salary than that which might fairly be considered as an adequate remuneration for the services to be performed, and which might, indeed, be necessary, to ensure the due performance of those services, should it be found expedient to withdraw the superintendence and authority of the Principal.

It appears therefore, to your Committee, that in some instances it might be expedient to annex the duties of such of the Offices to be regulated, as have great responsibility, without requiring continual personal attendance, to other Offices of an efficient nature; by which means a saving of the whole Revenue of such regulated Offices might accrue to the Public, while sufficient provision would be made for the responsibility of the person in whom they may hereafter be vested. In other instances it might be expedient, in adopting the principle of the Third Resolution, to admit of some modification of that principle, according to the peculiar circumstances of the case.

Offices, having Emolument without any duties or responsibility, to which the principle of abolition might be applied without any qualification, (excepting such as may arise out of existing interests;) are,

Chief Justice in Eyre, North of Trent, by whom no duties appear to have been lately performed, either in person or by deputy.

Law Clerk in Secretary of State's Office.

Collector and Transmitter of State Papers.

Housekeeper in Excise.

Warehouse-keeper to the Stamp-Office.

Constable of the Castle of Limerick.

In Scotland the Office of Lord Justice General, appears to have become a perfect Sinecure. The duty of this Officer was to preside in the Court of Justiciary. For a

long period this high Office has been bestowed on persons who have not been brought up to the profession of the law, and the duties of it have in consequence been suspended.

Your Committee think it necessary, on this subject, to call the attention of the House to an article of the Union; wherein it is enacted, "That the Court of Justiciary do also, after the Union, and notwithstanding thereof, remain in all time ensuing within Scotland as it is now constituted, subject nevertheless, to such regulations for the better administration of Justice as shall be made by the Parliament of Great Britain, and without prejudice of other rights of Justiciary."

Those Offices which have Revenue extremely disproportionate to Employment; or the duties of which are principally performed by Deputy, form two classes, so intimately blended together that the Committee have judged it useless, if not impracticable, to keep them perfectly distinct.

With respect to those Offices, the duties of which are important, though requiring little personal attendance, but which, from their nature or responsibility, can only be discharged by persons of high official situation, the Committee suggest the expediency of annexing them to other Offices of high rank and responsibility; by which means a saving of their whole emoluments may be derived to the Public.

Among the most important Offices of this description are those of Auditor of the Exchequer, and Clerk of the Pells. It is stated to be material that these Offices should be preserved as essential checks on the issue of Public Money; but it appears to your Committee that such Offices might with great propriety be annexed to those of President of the Council, and Privy Seal for the time being; or to any other Office of high responsibility which is not connected with the Treasury or Exchequer.

The Office of Master of the Mint is found in the list in the Supplementary Report, which your Committee have adopted as the ground of their Report. But your Committee conceive that neither this Office, nor that of one of the joint Paymasters, which is also included in the same list, comes under that description of "Sinecure Offices," or Offices executed by Deputy, which is intended to be referred to their consideration. They are not Offices held, either by patent or by custom, for life; nor given as the reward of Public Service.

The division of the Office of Paymaster of the Forces does not appear to grow out of any thing in the constitution of that Office; and in point of fact, the whole duty of that Office, now become very considerable, may

be said to be performed exclusively by one of the joint Paymasters.

The Office of Master of the Mint is undoubtedly an Office requiring little or no attendance, though one of occasional responsibility; but the present Master of the Mint discharges the duties of the President of the Board of Trade, a situation of no Emolument, and requiring constant attendance and application.

The duties of the Office of Vice-president of the same Board are in like manner discharged by the Treasurer of the Navy.

This observation applies equally to the whole business of the Privy Council, which is transacted by Members, who, with the single exception of the Lord President himself, are not entitled to any Salary or Emolument for their attendance at that Board.

The duties still performed by the Chief Justice in Eyre, South of Trent, appear to be of a merely formal nature, which, so far as the continued performance of them is essential to the preservation of any of the rights of the Crown, might, in the opinion of your Committee, without inconvenience be transferred to some other efficient Office; such as that of Surveyor of the Woods and Forests.

The Government of the Isle of Wight appears not to be of a military nature. A part of the functions of the Governor are similar to those of the Lords Lieutenants of Counties, and like them might be discharged without Emolument; the other functions appear to be performed by Deputy; but with respect to this Office, your Committee have not yet been able to obtain sufficiently detailed information.

Your Committee have next proceeded to examine, so far as their time and means of information would permit, the more numerous class of Offices, which, being performed entirely or principally by Deputy, appear to them to come more immediately within the purview of the Third Resolution.

Of this description your Committee have to notice the following Offices

In the Court of Exchequer :—Clerk of the Pipe, Comptroller of the Pipe, Clerk of Exchequer Pleas, Clerk of Foreign Estates, Comptroller of First Fruits, the Chirographers, Foreign Apposer, King's Remembrancer, together with which is held the Office of Registrar of Deeds in Middlesex, Marshal of the Exchequer, Surveyor of Green Wax.

Register of High Court of Admiralty, Register of High Court of Appeals for Prizes,

Register of High Court of Delegates.

In the Alienation Office.—Three Commissioners, Receiver General, Master in Chancery, Two Clerks.

The duties of the four Tellers of the Exchequer are performed altogether by their Deputies; and as to their responsibility for the custody of Public Money, your Committee observe, that the same amount of security which is required from the Tellers is usually given to them by their Deputies; from which your Committee are led to infer, that, both with respect to their duties, and to their responsibility, these Offices might be safely reduced to the present Emoluments of the Deputies.

The Office of Clerk of the Parliament is performed almost wholly by Deputy; and is one of those which would come within the purview of the Third Resolution. On the subject of this Office, however, your Committee think it necessary especially to represent, that the Clerk of Parliament, though appointed by the Crown, is a servant of the House of Lords.

In the Mint, your Committee have to notice the following Offices:—Warden, Comptroller, Surveyor of Meetings, and Clerk of the Irons.

In the Privy Seal Office :—The four principal Clerks.

Four Clerks in the Signet Office.

In the Excise :—Comptroller General of Accounts, Inspector General of Inland Duties, Register to Commissioners of Excise.

Your Committee, having adverted to the Offices performed by Deputy in the Colonies, think it necessary to observe that their Emoluments arise from Fees and Salaries paid within the Colonies. Your Committee have further to observe, that notwithstanding an Act passed in the 22d year of his present Majesty's reign, c. 75, the object of which was to enforce residence in the Principals, many of these Offices continue to be executed wholly by Deputy. That Act contains a clause empowering the Governors of Colonies to give such leave of absence as they shall see occasion to give. But that power appears to have been exercised to so great an extent as to frustrate what must no doubt have been the true intention of the Legislature.

Your Committee have ascertained the following to be of that description:

Secretary and Clerk of Enrolments in the Island of Jamaica, Register of Chancery in Ditto, Receiver General in Ditto, Clerk of the Crown Courts in Ditto, Naval Officer in Ditto, Secretary and Clerk of the Courts in Barbadoes, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas in Ditto, Provost Marshal in Ditto, Naval Officer of Curaçoa, Secretary of Tobago, Naval Officer of Demerara.

In SCOTLAND, it appears to Your Committee that the following Offices come within the purview of the Third Resolution, as being wholly or principally discharged by Deputy. The existence of many of these ancient Offices appears to be secured to Scotland by

the Act of Union; but it is also provided in that Act, that they should be subject to such regulations as the Parliament of Great Britain shall hereafter make:

Keeper of the Great Seal, Keeper of the Privy Seal, Keeper of the Signet, Lord Register, Director of the Court of Chancery, Clerk to Ditto, Receiver of Bishops rents, and King's Remembrancer in the Court of Exchequer.

In IRELAND, the following Offices appear to Your Committee to come within the purview of the same Resolution:—

Chief Remembrancer of the King's Bench, Clerk of the Pipe, Clerk of Common Pleas Office, Court of Exchequer, Prothonotary of Common Pleas, Prothonotary of King's Bench, Crown Office, King's Bench, Filarzer's Office, and Keeper of Declarations King's Bench, Teller of the Exchequer, Keeper of Privy Seal, Keeper of Records, two Joint Muster-Masters General.

The inconsiderable Office of Cartaker to His Majesty, is connected with the personal service of the Royal Family, and consequently does not fall under the cognizance of your Committee.

The Office of Keeper of Records in the Receipt of the Exchequer, appears to be an efficient office of trust, and not overpaid by a salary of £400 per annum.

The Places of Office-Keeper in the War-Office, and of Register of Seizures in the Port of London, are to be suppressed after the decease or resignation of the present Officers.

The Auditor of Excise has been rendered an efficient office. The Office of Register to the Commissioners of Salt Duties has been already abolished: the salary now paid is in the nature of a compensation.

The Receiver of Stamps appears to be a necessary and responsible Officer, and his emoluments not more than adequate.

The Distributors of Stamps are effective Officers. The Distributors for Buckinghamshire and Kent are equally so with the rest; they have been inserted in the list of Offices executed by deputy in consequence of an indulgence which is confined to the present Officers.

It appears by the evidence that the Office of Accountant-General of the Post-Office is an efficient Office, requiring personal attendance, with responsibility; and that the Emoluments of this Office will not admit of reduction. The Office of the Apothecary-General has been under the consideration of the Treasury; and by an agreement concluded with him, his Patent is to be surrendered on condition of receiving an annuity of £2,500 a year for life: an agreement which appears to Your Committee to be eminently beneficial to the Public.

In IRELAND, the allowance paid to the Keeper of the late Parliament-House appears to be a compensation for an Office *already suppressed*. The Office of Joint-Solicitor of Ireland in Great Britain is also *abolished*, as well as that of Examiner of Hearth-Money: and the Offices of Clerk of the Quit-Rents, Treasurer of the Post-Office, and Accountant-General of the Post-Office, have been made efficient. The fees, which under the head of Muster-Master-General of Ireland, are stated to be "due, but suspended," are in fact abolished.

After Parliament shall have provided such other sufficient means for enabling His Majesty duly to recompense the faithful discharge of high and effective Civil Offices, as to the wisdom of Parliament shall seem fit, —Your Committee are of opinion,

1st.—That the following Offices, "having Revenue without Employment," might, at the expiration of the existing interests, be abolished;

Chief Justice in Eyre North of Trent...	£1,730
Law Clerk in Secretary of State's Office,	
Home Department.....	300
Collector and Transmitter of State Papers,	
Foreign Department.....	500
Constable of the Castle of Limerick, Ireland.....	753

Not reported by Committee of Public Expenditure.

Principal Housekeeper in the Excise Office	145
Warehouse-keeper, Stamp-Office	200

Per Annum. £3,628

2dly. That the following Offices might continue at the expiration of the existing Interests to be managed by the Deputy, as at present, without any addition to his Salary and Emoluments; but that from the peculiar nature of the responsibility attached to them, however limited the actual Duties to be performed, these Offices would, in the opinion of the Committee, be most conveniently filled by some of those Persons who hold for the time being certain high Official Situations, leaving the annual amount now paid to the Principal at the disposal of Parliament:

Auditor of the Exchequer.....	£4,000
Clerk of the Pells.....	3,000
Chief Justice in Eyre South of Trent....	1,969

Per Annum. £8,969

3dly. That the following Offices would admit of being left, after the expiration of the existing Interests, altogether under the management of the Deputy, without any addition to his present Salary and Emoluments. The Emoluments now received by the Principal being placed at the disposal of Parliament:

	<i>Deputy.</i>	<i>Principal.</i>		
Comptroller of the Pipe, Excheq.	£160	£160	Brought forward	2,797
Chirographer's Court, Common Pleas	120	400	Principal Clerk, Privy Seal	200
Clerk of Exchequer of Pleas	663	663	Do. Do.	200
King's Remembrancer, Exchequer	1,500	991	Do. Do.	200
Registrar of high Court of Appeals	12,558	12,558	Do. Do.	200
Clerk of Parliaments, average 7 years	3,617	4,946	Register to Commissioners of Excise, self and Clerk	210
Principal Clerk Signet Office	110	260	Comptroller First Fruits	25
Do. Do. Do.	110	260	Teller of Excheq. (Ireland)	2,000
Do. Do. Do.	110	260	Clerk of the Pipe, Do.	750
Comptroller General of Accounts Excise	508	446	Add, not reported by Committee of Public Expenditure, Register of Deeds for County of Middlesex.	50
Inspector General Do.	70	292		250
Teller of Exchequer	1,000	2,700	Under this head may be classed the Offices wholly or chiefly executed by Deputy in Scotland; of these, some must be retained by the provisions of the Act of Union, although subjected by the same Act to be regulated by Parliament. What the ultimate saving would be after such regulations as may be thought expedient, is uncertain.	
Do. Do. as limited after Life of the present Possessor	1,000	2,700	Keeper of the Great Seal	2,441
Do. Do. Do.	1,000	2,700	Keeper of the Privy Seal	2,758
Chief Remembrancer Exchequer, Ireland	507	3,694	Keeper of the Signet	2,717
Clerk of Common Pleas Exchequer, Do.	uncertain	8,259	Lord Register	500
Prothonotary Common Pleas, Ireland, average three years	1,906	9,530	Director of Court of Chancery	65
Prothonotary King's Bench, Ireland, average 3 years	1,906	9,530	Clerk to Do.	1,335
Crown Office Do. Do.	8,904	8,904	King's Remembrancer	550
Flazier Do. Do.	8,904	8,904	Receiver of Bishops Rents.	175
Keeper of Privy Seal, Ireland	130	1,300		370
Muster-Master-General, Do.	uncertain	4,000		£19,955
		£68,983		

4thly.—That the following Offices would admit of being brought, at the expiration of the existing interests, entirely under the management of the Deputy as now constituted; but that the degree of responsibility, or trouble attending the discharge of the whole Duties, would entitle the Deputy to an *increase of the Salary* to be hereafter settled, which renders the amount of ultimate saving to the Public uncertain:

	<i>Deputy.</i>	<i>Principal.</i>
Clerk of the Pipe, Exchequer	£100	£720
Foreign Apposer, Do.	160	
Marshall, Do.	20	150
Surveyor Green Wax, Do.	1s. in £.	94
Alienation Office: Commissioner	52	116
Ditto	50	107
Ditto	50	107
Receiver-General	170	281
Master in Chancery	10 10s.	106
Clerk	10	88
Ditto	31 10s.	138
Warden of the Mint	66	365
Comptroller Do.	66	267
Surveyor Meltings Do.	28	103

Carried forward - 2,797

With respect to Offices in the COLONIES, where the Deputy receives the whole Emoluments, paying to the Principal, by agreement, a fixed annual Sum, and giving security for the same, as well as for the faithful execution of the Office abroad; Your Committee report, That the persons in Great Britain holding those Offices enjoy perfect Sinecures; but that the income of them arising altogether from fees payable in the Colonies, it does not appear to Your Committee that any Sums would be placed at the disposal of Parliament by regulating or abolishing them; they afford to the Crown a very considerable patronage as at present constituted; but do not seem easily capable of being brought within the reach of any economical arrangements in aid of the resources of the Empire at home. This class of Officers is very numerous, but Your Committee have only had time or opportunity to report upon the following; viz.

	<i>Jamaica.</i>	<i>Value per Annum.</i>
Secretary and Clerk of the Inrolments		£2,500
Register in Chancery		1,052
Receiver General		2,000
Clerk of the Crown		2,500
Naval Officer		1,500

Carried forward - 9,552

Brought forward -	£9,552
<i>Barbadoes.</i>	
Secretary and Clerk of the Courts	716
Provost Marshal.....	500
Naval Officer of Curaçoa	400
Secretary of the Island of Tobago	400
Naval Officer of Demerara	250
	£11,818

Abstract.

1st Head	£3,628
2d	8,969
3d	68,983
	81,580
4th	19,955
5th	11,818

The sum of £81,580, being the amount of Savings under the 1st, 2d, and 3d Heads of the foregoing Abstract, would therefore accrue to the Public in proportion as the several Offices enumerated under those Heads might fall in. And this Sum, together with whatever Saving might accrue from regulations under the 4th Head, would be to be placed against the Expense of any Fund which Parliament shall have instituted in pursuance of the Resolution of the House "for enabling His Majesty duly to recompence the full discharge of high and effective Civil Offices."

20 June 1810.

EXTRACTS FROM THE EVIDENCE.**CHIEF JUSTICE IN EYRE, SOUTH OF TRENT.**

"Sir, having held the Office which I have now the honour to hold under you as Secretary in Eyre, under the late Lord Sidney, who succeeded the first Lord Grantley in the Chief Justiceship in Eyre, south of Trent, in the year 1789, and having been brought up under and succeeded the late Mr. Skirrow, who was Secretary to Lord Grantley from his first appointment in 1769, I am the better enabled to speak to the duties annexed to that ancient and once important office.

"Although the rigorous parts of the Forest Laws are become obsolete, and there has not been any *Iter* since the Reign of King Charles, and the jurisdiction once exclusively possessed by the Chief Justice in Eyre has been transferred or rather made concurrent with the Justices of Assize, yet the Office still retains its jurisdiction over the Forests; its Court of Justice Seat still remains; though not held; and it is a Court of Record; and he continues to this day a judicial Officer.

"Although his functions in his judicial character have not been in use, there are various duties committed to him, and continue to be exercised by him. First in the appointment of subordinate Officers of the Forests, which are essential, as they regard the good

government and internal regulations of the Forests, and the maintenance of the Crown's Rights within and over them. The Office of Verduror is the chief, and he is also a judicial Officer, and is elective; the right of election is vested in the Freeholders of the County, unlimited in amount of property, by virtue of an original Writ issued by the Lord High Chancellor under the Great Seal, which is issued upon the *Fiat*, or Request of the Chief Justice in Eyre, and certifying the vacancy. This *Fiat* is granted on the prayer of the Freeholders; and without it the Forest and Freeholders would be without an Officer, who acts as a Judge in the Swainmote Court, which is held to this day in all the Forests, and whom the Constitution established to receive complaints; and, as a Security for the Vicinage having equal justice done them, gave the right of electing him to the County.

"The Courts of Swainmote and Attachment are held before the Verdurors, as the Judges, by the Steward of the Court, which Officer is in some Forests appointed by the Lord Warden, in others by the Verdurors; and in the Forest of Dean the Chief Justice appoints him; and in the Forest of Windsor he appoints an Officer called a Messenger.

"The Office of Regarder is another Office which is ministerial only. He is elected in like manner by the Freeholders of the County, by virtue of a Writ issued in the same manner upon the prayer of the Freeholders, and the *Fiat* and Request of the Chief Justice in Eyre.

"Another duty of the Chief Justice in Eyre is to accept surrenders of any of these Offices in case of the resignation of any of the holders of them, and to declare and certify the Vacancy, to warrant the issuing of Writs for the election of other Officers.

"The other duties are to order restraints against killing Deer, in case of their becoming reduced, the better to keep up and restore the King's Stock.

"To grant Licenses to inferior Lords and Proprietors of Woods within the limits of the Forests; to enclose and cut Coppices, and fell Timber Trees, the better to guard against too great a destruction of the Vert for the preservation of the Deer.

"To grant Licenses to sport; and also to enclose Lands within the Forests, without which no inferior Lord within the Regard of the Forests can exercise those privileges, which other Lords of Manors are empowered by Law to do.

"These are the remaining duties annexed to the Office of Chief Justice in Eyre now in use, and they tend greatly in their result to maintain and preserve the Rights and Privileges of the Crown.—I have the honour to be, Sir, with great respect, Your most faithful and obedient Servant, JOHN HANSON."

Chancery Lane, 7th June, 1810.

" P. S. I had omitted to notice the Warrants that are given by the Chief Justice in Eyre to the Keepers of the Forests, to seize and destroy all dogs and engines, and also to seize all wood, peat, turf, gravel, stones, and minerals which are attempted to be taken away by depredators from the Forests; and for keeping good order therein, and to call to their assistance all civil aid."

KEEPER OF THE PRIVY SEAL IN SCOTLAND.

Lord Viscount Melville.

The Duties of this Office are thus explained, by Lord Viscount Melville. At the time of the Union, the Parliament of Scotland were extremely anxious to preserve distinct and entire every thing relating to the Administration of Justice, and connected with that subject, and the dignity of the Monarchy and of the Crown; and there was a special Article of the Union for preserving the Seals; one of these was the Great Seal, agreed upon for the expediting of what I may call the imperial parts of the King's authority. One of the great things upon which the people of Scotland value themselves is their Records, and the Regulations respecting the Landed security. The whole of the Land of Scotland comes from the Monarchy, every Grant therefore respecting Land, or other heritable Rights, requires the King to grant through the medium of his Great Seal. With regard to Land Rights, there are a great number of Checks which require the Signature of the Keeper of the Privy Seal, or his Deputy; if I were to give the most general distinction, I should say the Great Seal was the Seal by which the King acted as the general Conveyancer of the Lands; and was the general check for the security of the Landed Rights of the Country; and therefore that Seal is specially mentioned in the Articles of Union; and that with regard to the Privy Seal, that is almost the same in point of utility and responsibility; with regard to all the personal Rights of the King, that the Great Seal is, with regard to all the great Landed rights flowing from the King; for example, the Grant of all Professorships in the Gift of the King; the Grant of all Pensions on the Civil List in Scotland must pass the Privy Seal; and also all little Church Livings in Scotland, in the Gift of the King; there are indeed very numerous Writs, which must pass that Seal; there is also the Signet Seal, more particularly applicable to all the proceedings before the supreme Court of Judicature in Scotland; those Seals in Scotland form part of the badges of their own independence, but they were preserved as being essentially connected with the Administration of Justice in Scotland, and the security of the Landed Rights in Scotland.

It is an Office of considerable responsibility

in the person holding it: if there was any thing done from impropriety of conduct, or even negligence, I should hold the Privy Seal to be responsible for the injury any person might suffer.

COLLECTOR AND GENERAL RECEIVER OF BISHOPS RENTS.

Right Hon. Sir J. Anstruther's account of this Office.

After the Reformation the Bishops rents were all conveyed to the Crown. At that time the Crown, appointed a particular receiver of those rents in most of the Bishoprics in Scotland. [Those in the shire of] Ross, and I believe one or two others, are collected under a Crown lease, but in what manner I do not know. The Revenues of the Bishops in a great measure originated from small payments out of the Estates; very much in the nature of Crown Quit-Rents; some of them small Corn-Rents, and others of them Money Rents. There was a collection to be made in each Diocese; the Office was allowed to appoint some Collectors in different Dioceses, for whom the Principal was responsible. The Bishops Rents have since that period been principally granted out by the Crown, generally to the increase of Clergymen's Stipends, and in payment of the different Universities. I think each University has a payment of £300 a year for Professorships; the rest of the Revenue arising from Bishops rents after paying the expense of the Office, and after paying the Grants that have been made out of it by the Crown, if there should be any remaining, is subject to the orders of the Barons of the Exchequer, that remainder is a mere trifle, and has generally been applied by the Barons of the Exchequer to small purposes, such as the repair of old Crown-Buildings. Sometimes it has happened that the Barons of the Exchequer have overdrawn the Office; at other times there has been a small surplus, but not above £100 or £150; it varies a little, from part of it consisting in Corn-Rent; and the price of corn being at times higher or lower. The duties of the Office are to receive and keep an account of those small Rents; to pay to the Clergymen, and other Grantees of the Crown, these small sums; to pay to the Universities their £300 a year each, and to dispose of the surplus, if any, as I have stated.

According to the last account received they owed £300, the Court of Exchequer having over drawn the account.

LORD REGISTER IN SCOTLAND.

Lord Frederic Campbell, has held this Office forty years. During the course of that time he has executed the Office, constantly, uniformly in person.—I laid, says his Lordship, the foundation of that building in which the

records are now kept, and I got all the papers removed, and put them in the order in which they now are. I would refer the Committee to the report of the Committee on Public Records, for a full detail of the Duties of the Office. I consider it the greatest honour I have in life to have done that duty for forty years together, and to see the excellent mode in which the business is now carried on; and we are now printing most of the Records. We are repairing those that are decayed, and making the building the most perfect place of Records in the Kingdom. I have the best Officers under me that can be; the income is good, I have done the business anxiously and carefully.

The nature of the duties is to receive every deed of the whole Kingdom. I have the care of all the papers of every part of the Kingdom; all of them must ultimately come to the Register Office; there cannot be a transaction pass with regard to an Estate, but it must come there; it will be seen at my Office whether there was a burden upon any Estate whatever.

What degree of Personal superintendence does it require of your Lordship? — Frequently going there when I am in Edinburgh. Finding so much business, I recommended the appointment of a Deputy, who is in the habit of constant intercourse with me. The Peers of Scotland cannot be elected without my attending Personally, or by Deputy.

How often in a year is your Lordship called upon to attend in Person? — I am never called upon; but I go, almost every year, and attend in Person, and sometimes twice a year; I do not believe I have missed ten years in the forty, and when I am not there my Deputy acts; but there is not a month, nor a week, passes, but I have communication as to what is doing. I have a regular Report quarterly of every transaction which it is material for me to know, which Report I have directed him regularly to communicate to the Court of Session.

I consider it as very important that the principal Officer should act. It had been considered by some of my predecessors as a Sinecure, but the inconveniences were, that all the Deeds were rotting. If Lord Morton had not represented the state of the Records at that time, by this time there would not have been a Record left; and none of them could be easily found when they were wanted, [Whereas,] I could direct my Deputies where to find any paper in the present Office in a very short time.

There were two Deputies, and very good ones, under Lord Morton, but still it was not in their power in the place in which it was, a low, dirty arched place, to find the papers. The attendance of the Deputy is constant, and with very reasonable fees; mine

are not great. I take my place in the Courts under the Judges, and I attend frequently at the Register-house to see that all my Deputies do their duty.

I am under the power of the Court of Session, and if any thing wrong is done by me or my deputies, I am liable to be called to account by them. It is my duty to attend the Court when I am in Edinburgh; and I have six Clerks that constantly sit there, called Clerks of the Session, who are never absent; their business is to take the direction of the Judges, and to give transcripts to the parties concerned in the Causes which are carried on in the Court of Session.

NAVAL OFFICERS IN WEST INDIES.

The duties of the Officer called Naval Officer (W. Irving, Esq.) in the Islands of the West Indies, are to superintend the business of the Port, and to see that the laws of Trade and Navigation are duly complied with, consequently he acts as an auxiliary to the Revenue officer for the prevention of Smuggling; with the advantage of having a separate interest over the appointment of an additional Check, under the control of the Customs. He is responsible to the Governor, to whom he makes his reports; for example, in cases of emergency, with regard to the expediency of the admission of Foreign Vessels by proclamation, and on various topics relating to Trade, he is as it were the Governor's Collector, while the Collector is the Collector for the Revenue; he may have other duties connected with regulations abroad.

The Returns collected by the Naval Officer, are laid before the Governor, who transmits a duplicate of them to the Treasury, and from thence they are sent to the Custom House.

NEW ARRANGEMENT WITH APOTHECARIES COMPANY.

Mr. Huskisson states to the board, that he has had a communication with the wardens, and other officers of the Apothecaries Company, in order to obtain from them information respecting the terms on which they supply medicines to the navy, and their mode of transacting business. That from the result of those communications, and from inquiries he has made, he is enabled to state to the board, that the Company of Apothecaries do not purchase their drugs immediately from the importer, but from the wholesale drug-gists; the consequence of which is, that they do not come to them at the prime cost, or importers price, but with the addition to that price of whatever profit is made upon them by the first purchaser. On the other hand, the company represent that it is only by this course of dealing, that they are enabled, in every article which they have occasion to purchase, to select from the samples which are

brought before them, such only as are of the best quality; and that it would be impossible, were they to deal immediately with the importers, to avoid receiving into their stores many articles of a mixed and inferior nature; as the quality of drugs, forming part not only of the same cargo, but even of the same package, will be subject to great variation, and more especially in Bark, and some of the most important articles. With respect to all compounded medicines, the company adhere rigidly and invariably to the prescriptions of the *Pharmacopoeia* of the College of Physicians.

The supply of the navy appears to have been furnished by the company for a very long period of time, certainly more than a century; and they state, that the prices charged to the public are such as to afford them a moderate profit on the price at which the several articles are purchased by them: but in consideration of the magnitude of the concern, this price is considerably less than they charge in their extensive retail trade, or to any other customers with whom they have dealings; except the East-India Company, which is also supplied by them. That in case the supply of the army was intrusted to them, they should be enabled, and ready, in consequence of such an increase of their business, to furnish the army and navy jointly at prices still lower than those now charged to the navy; thereby making a less advance upon the prime cost of each article, though the aggregate of their profits would be increased.

My lords, taking these facts into their consideration, are of opinion, that in a point so essential to the well-being and health of the King's forces as the supply of medicines, they should ill consult their duty, and the wishes and feelings of the country, if they were from any consideration of a trifling saving in the purchase of the articles, to omit obtaining for the army every security the nature of the case will admit of; that they should in every instance be of the best quality; that, in their judgment, this security will be more complete and satisfactory by having recourse to the Apothecaries Company than by any other arrangement, whilst all suspicion of partiality or favour to individual dealers will be effectually done away.

My lords are therefore pleased to direct, that from the period of the surrender by the Apothecary-General of his patent, the supply of the army should be furnished by the Apothecaries Company, and that this intention should be notified to them, that they may make their arrangements accordingly.

*** The emoluments, under this patent, have reached 10, 12, to £13,000 per annum.

Biblia Hebraica, or the Hebrew Scriptures of the Old Testament, without Points, after the Text of Kennicott, with the chief various Readings, selected from his Collation of Hebrew MSS. from that of de Rossi, and from the ancient Versions; accompanied with English Notes, Critical, Philological, and Explanatory, selected from the most approved ancient and modern English and Foreign Biblical Critics. Part I. comprising the Book of Genesis. Royal Quo. Price 7s. Pontefract, for the Editor and Printer, B. Boothroyd. Burditt, London, 1810.

THIS is a bold, and a noble undertaking. It might have become one of our illustrious seats of learning to have facilitated the acquisition of the most ancient division of our Sacred Books in the original language, by students in theology, whose circumstances deny them the gratification of obtaining those larger works, by which our age and country have been amply honoured. This service to Sacred literature, undertaken by an individual, entitles him to particular distinction. Mr. Boothroyd publishes this first part, at his sole cost and risk: "he has not hitherto solicited his friends or the public to honour him with their names as subscribers to the work; but he begs leave now to state, that if this specimen meet with their approbation, they will have the goodness to transmit their names through the medium of their respective booksellers, to the publisher, that the editor may know what patronage he is likely to receive." He adds, very justly, that his undertaking demands "considerable expence, and that it would not be prudent in any man to prosecute such a work, at his own risk, without a certain degree of public favour and support."

Hebrew learning and criticism are certainly more diffused among the mass of enquirers after truth, than they were at a corresponding period in the last century. Scarcely had the prevailing dogma of the Hebrew verity at that time, been effectually exploded; but it continued to find patrons and defenders of no mean name. It is to the lasting honour of this country that here the demonstrative confutation of that opinion was perfected; and during the reign of his present majesty, whose

protection and liberality ought not to be forgotten, it has gradually declined, till at length, we look back with sentiments not allied to veneration, on those who formerly impugned the proper mode of definitively deciding the question at issue.

The munificence of the British nation was emulated by many patrons of learning in foreign parts; and the facilities afforded for the consultation of manuscripts by the possessors of valuable libraries, have contributed to advance and extend a study, which, from its nature and objects, was interesting and dignified. In this, appears the true liberality of the times. Treasures of learning are no longer considered as precious, and therefore to be hoarded; but because precious, they are to be used for the benefit of the commonwealth of letters. The consequence of continued researches has been, the discovery of a multitude of various readings, by which the sense of many passages of Holy Writ, has been improved, and in some places retrieved from a state of confusion. That *all* the discoveries anticipated have been made, by the labours of Kennicott, or his successors, cannot be affirmed. So much however, has been accumulated, as to justify an attempt to select the principal and most important variations from the general mass; and on this, we presume, will rest the merit of Mr. Boothroyd's labours.

A mere reprint of the text of Kennicott, would be of no great advantage;—to this therefore Mr. B. has added, in a division below the column, such *additions* (for the most part) as are afforded by MSS. or of which traces appear in the versions. Under these are ranged notes, in English, abridged or abstracted from various authors of repute, principally referring to the literal sense, or grammatical construction of the place.—From the whole the learned will find in this work, as correct a copy of the *present state* of the Hebrew text, as can well be supposed.

We shall endeavour to convey some idea of the nature of this undertaking to English readers, by desiring them to compare the following copy of a few verses in the first chapter of Genesis with our common translation. The additions necessary to complete the copy we have inserted in italics. Mr. B. has left blanks for them in the text; and gives them below in his column of various readings.

6. And God said, let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters: and let it divide the waters from the waters—*and it was so.* And God made the firmament; and divided the waters which were under the firmament from the waters which were above the firmament—[and it was so.] And God called the firmament heaven—*and God saw that it was good:* and the evening and the morning were a second day.

9. And God said, let the waters under the heaven be gathered together unto one place, and let the dry land appear: and it was so: *for the waters under the heaven were gathered together unto one place and the dry land appeared.*

The authority for the first of these additions (*and it was so*) to verse 6 is the Septuagint: the same version is the authority for transposing the words [*and God saw that it was good*] from the end of verse 7, to verse 6, and for the repetition expressing the gathering of the waters at the end of the ninth verse. It will be acknowledged that these insertions correspond with the general scope and character of this part of the chapter; and that they give a *completeness* to the narration of which they are a part. Being repetitions of what is universally received as genuine, the *admission* of them, it is evident, does no harm. It may readily be granted that if the Septuagint had not found these repetitions in their copy they would not have inserted them; for they could have had no inducement. But it may be granted also, that a repetition like that now standing in the fifteenth verse, might happen from the eye of a transcriber catching the foregoing words, and his pen writing them a second time.

14. And God said, let there be lights in the firmament of the heaven, to divide the day from the night.....And let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days, and years [and let them be for lights in the firmament of the heaven] to give light upon the earth: and it was so.

The sense, it is certain, gains nothing by this duplication: and that it is a duplication, is equally clear, since the propriety of these words on their first introduction is too evident to be questioned.

Quitting further attention to the text, the next subject of our remark, is the column of proposed improvements, or rather *restorations*.

In his various readings on verse 14, Mr. B. informs us, that 'ב' is *defective* and

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should be read **בָּאָרֶת**, that is read **בָּאָרֶת** by the Samaritan copy and by seven MSS. The Samaritan and one MS. fill up the space left blank with the words *—to give light on the earth:* and the word **לְאַתָּה** is spelled full by the Samaritan, and others, very frequently, **לְאַתָּה** : while the word **שְׁנִים** has a different prefix in the Chaldee, which reads **שְׁנִים**.

All these variations make no alteration in the sense of the passage. Unless they were pointed out to an ordinary reader they would be passed over by him without notice. Yet it must be acknowledged, that if diligence can restore our copies of the text to the state in which the original was left by the Sacred penman, it is merely an act of justice to a writer so ancient, to exercise that diligence, in his behalf.

Those acquainted with these studies know that the book of Genesis is a fertile field of verbal and literal criticism; and they will feel themselves obliged to that industry which has selected the most material parts of the abundance it yields, for their consideration in the specimen before us.

The notes contain much valuable information. In the continuation, however, we advise Mr. B. to annex a mark (B. for example) to those which are properly his own; we shall then understand to whom we are beholden for those solutions of difficulties which they contain. In some of them we know not how to acquiesce: on others we shall offer a few suggestions, as the subjects pass under our eye.

Chap. iv. 3. **יָמִים קְצִים**. It is rather extraordinary that the word *iamim* should be “applied to the end of a year, or the end of a month.”—Has no one hitherto suggested that the Hebrews might have (as the Bramins have) their *light half* and *dark half* of the lunar course? this is a regular time by which to date in India: might be so in the days and country of Moses? There would then be, as governed by the moon, *seventh days*, *fourteenth days*, and *monthly days*, i. e. the new moon; which we know was observed in comparatively later ages. All these are marked by this planet in the course of one lunation. If it could be proved that this term signified *a fortnight*, the Samaritan reading, chap. xxiv. 55, let *Rebekah* remain with us “*a fortnight* or a

month,” would be established at once. The acceptance of this term for a year, produces incongruity; “*a year or a month:*” the terms are too distant to be probable. A “*few days*,” as in our version, is a more likely request.

Arabic poetry is written in lines divided in the middle, but continued across the page, in the same manner, as Sternhold's version of the Psalms is usually printed in our common prayer books.* It may be thought, that Hebrew poetry was anciently arranged in the same form; and this notion contributes to detect a source of errors that might occur by the transcription of one word for another, (or one line, rather half line, for another) above or below it. Mr. B. who prints the poetry in verses may find this no despicable suggestion.—As for instance—

In the benedictions of Noah on his sons, Mr. B. has not transposed the *hemistich*, though the paranomasia obviously demands it, in reference to Japhet; though Green and Geddes have done it without scruple; and though the mode above noticed of arranging poetry anciently, points out the cause (and cure) of the error.

Chap. x. 11. Mr. B. thinks the marginal reading which ascribes the foundation of certain cities to Nimrod, is preferable to the text which ascribes them to Assur: let him consider the statement of the Arab geographers to the contrary; which he may see in *Sacred Geography*, *Excursion viii.* p. 29.

The Chronology in Chap. xi. has so many breaks in it, as to impart an air of poverty to a whole column of text. We know of no radical cure for this very ancient malady: may assistance be hoped for from D. Buchanan's *Indian roll of the Pentateuch*?

Mr. B. inclines to accept Leah's name of the patriarch *Gad* in the sense of *Fortune*; observing very truly that the versions and paraphrases support this interpretation. But under this view of it, how shall we preserve the paranomasia in chap. xlii. 19?

GAD GADUD IGUDON
Ve hu igad okel.

—May we render?—

Fortune! unfortunate in his proceedings,
Yet he is the fortune of Jacob!
or Yet is he fortunate in the end.

The first suggestion removes the ' from *Gad* and gives it to *okeb*: worse transpositions have been made; but this is exemplified here, merely to enforce the propriety of considering the consequences attendant on adopting a different sense for a term. It stands in opposition to Mr. B's.

" Gad, though troops invade him,
Shall again invade them in the rear."

We presume that we have now submitted as fair a specimen of this arduous undertaking as our limits allow. The learned and religious world will perceive the advantages to be derived from a work of this description, and will give the editor credit for uncommon perseverance and industry; we add, for equal skill and discrimination. We know not which quality is most important. It is but justice to Mr. B. to transcribe the rules by which he proposes to direct his labours.

The editor, in selecting the various lections for this work, has observed the following rules.

1. When any various reading clearly supplies an acknowledged deficiency in the text, it ought to be admitted. By this rule the *matrices lectionis*, omitted, ought to be noticed among the various readings, as well as words or phrases, which through haste or negligence may have been omitted.

2. All the various readings which are supported by some one or more of the ancient versions, ought to be admitted.—Though a various reading supported by some of the versions may not be genuine, yet it is entitled to regard and merits attention.

3. When a various reading has no connection with the context, and is not supported by the authority of any of the versions, it ought to be wholly inadmissible.—By this rule a considerable number of various readings are excluded.

4. When any of the versions contain *additions*, or *omissions*, or *variations* from the received text, they ought to be noticed among the various readings, though not supported by the authority of any existing MSS. or early printed editions.—By this rule whatever is interesting in the Polyglott will be given.

The difficulties attendant on the composition of works in Hebrew, principally occasioned by similarity of form between certain letters, are notorious among scholars: our author feels and acknowledges them. He has "read, each proof, letter by letter,"—but, " notwithstanding the closest attention, it is possible some errors

may have obtained; and the editor will esteem it a favour, if any of his readers will point them out, that they may be noticed." In compliance with this request we point out some that have struck us in perusing this specimen. Most of them may easily be corrected.

Caput ii. 5. לאו אַמְכֵר, read מַנְחָתָה 6. מַנְחָתָה 7. וְיִרְאָמֵר 8. אַיִלָּה אַיִלָּה 9. וְיִחְדַּי 10. וְבְכָהָמָה 11. וְשָׁרָצָו 12. וְיִנְגַּר 13. וְפָתָה 14. כְּבָד 15. וְיִנְגַּר 16. בְּחָלֵל 17. וְיִנְגַּר 18. לְשׁוֹן 19. לְסִפְרָד 20. פְּלִשְׁתִּים 21. אַתָּנוּ 22. וְיִנְגַּר 23. וְיִנְגַּר 24. וְיִנְגַּר 25. וְיִנְגַּר 26. וְיִנְגַּר 27. וְיִנְגַּר 28. וְיִנְגַּר 29. וְיִנְגַּר 30. וְיִנְגַּר 31. וְיִנְגַּר 32. וְיִנְגַּר 33. וְיִנְגַּר 34. וְיִנְגַּר 35. וְיִנְגַּר 36. וְיִנְגַּר 37. וְיִנְגַּר 38. וְיִנְגַּר 39. וְיִנְגַּר 40. וְיִנְגַּר 41. וְיִנְגַּר 42. וְיִנְגַּר 43. וְיִנְגַּר 44. וְיִנְגַּר 45. וְיִנְגַּר 46. וְיִנְגַּר 47. וְיִנְגַּר 48. וְיִנְגַּר 49. וְיִנְגַּר 50. וְיִנְגַּר 51. וְיִנְגַּר 52. וְיִנְגַּר 53. וְיִנְגַּר 54. וְיִנְגַּר 55. וְיִנְגַּר 56. וְיִנְגַּר 57. וְיִנְגַּר 58. וְיִנְגַּר 59. וְיִנְגַּר 60. וְיִנְגַּר 61. וְיִנְגַּר 62. וְיִנְגַּר 63. וְיִנְגַּר 64. וְיִנְגַּר 65. וְיִנְגַּר 66. וְיִנְגַּר 67. וְיִנְגַּר 68. וְיִנְגַּר 69. וְיִנְגַּר 70. 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or will readers may be request us in them , read . יְהִי רְמָה נְמָה . 17 . x . 27 . xiii . xxiii . טָבָּה . 18 . מִיכָּה , כָּאָר . as necessary for them as the Dutch had found it to their prosperity, the Company turned their attention to an acquisition of that nature, in which they succeeded. They constituted *Regencies* at Bombay and Fort St. George, also at Chittagong; and thus assumed the character of a regulated and settled authority. About this time, also, a new branch of trade, destined to become of immense extent, opened to their adventure, and altogether without their foresight, proved to be a main support to them, while it eluded the grasp of their rivals. In the year 1687-8 we find the following direction to the Company's factors, intended to render their yet recent dealings in the article tea, respectable.

As teas, also, had been made an article of the Company's trade, the Court desired, " that very good Thea might be putt up in " tutineague potts, and well and closely " packed in chests or boxes, as it will al- " ways turn to accompt here, now it is " made the Compaⁿ commodity ; whereas, " before, there were so many sellers of that " commodity, that it would hardly yield half " its cost, and some trash Thea, from " Bantam, was forc^t to be thrown away, or " sold for 4d. or 6d. per pound."

The third volume of Mr. Bruce's work contains a kind of historical epitome of the difficulties attending the conduct of a company trading to a great distance. We find our Indian trade at the same time affected by the changes of political connections in Europe, by the vicissitudes of sovereignty in India, by the rivalship of foreign establishments, and by the intrusion of English adventurers: yet triumphing over every impediment. When the flames of war were kindled between Britain and France, for instance, they involved in distress the subjects of both nations, in the remotest parts of the globe. When the ambition of the native powers led them to attempt the acquisition of more extensive territory than they already possessed, the deceitful conduct of native agents, the extreme embarrassment of honest factors, the indecision of governors, held trade suspended. The death of a Mogul also had its effect; since the permission granted by him to foreigners, to settle in his dominions, ceases with his life, and must be renewed by his successors. This renewal demands great sums of money, in the form of pre-

sents and gratifications to officers of state. The exercise of favour and protection by the great towards foreigners in Asia, may be politic, or it may be purchased:—a natural feeling of the mind, it is not. Of slow growth, and at the best nothing more than exotic, like many plants that are forced, by unremitting perseverance, it requires *waterings* so frequent and so costly, that the profit is absorbed in the expense.

The principal incidents in this volume are—the Revolution, with the expected consequences, from the accession of the Prince of Orange to the throne of England. Undoubtedly, it was a question involving great uncertainty, how far the old interests of the Dutch might prevail over those of his subjects in his newly acquired dominions, in the mind of King William. This however proved to be of trifling moment compared with the second principal incident,—that of the establishment of a new rival, in England itself; a rival protected by parliament and enjoying powers and privileges, on the strength of which it demanded precedence, and affected superiority over the elder institution. The failure of this rival, after much exertion and many vicissitudes, is an interesting subject: and it assumes augmented interest when we consider it, as it was in fact, as a salutary warning to the host of mercantile adventurers inclined to engage in the trade to India. By the union of this Company, with that which it was intended to supersede, the disposition towards interloping was completely checked; and the whole trading body eventually received additional strength. What neither a sense of national interest, nor the strong hand of authority, had been able to accomplish, was brought about by the combination of rival interests into *The United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East-Indies*. With this union the present volume and the work closes.

After this glance at its contents, we have no need to add our recommendation of this history to the commercial world. And especially to those who might feel themselves inclined to adventure their property in similar undertakings. We are aware, that the capitals of our merchants are incalculably increased since the period at which this performance terminates: that the conduct of distant trade

is much better understood than it was in the seventeenth century: that all parts of the world are more fully known, and India especially; nevertheless, we presume that, in desiring our contemporaries to take advice from time past, we do no more than becomes us in the exercise of our sedate judgment. What has been may again be: and those who, from the present predominancy of the British interests in India, infer eternal prosperity, without a cloud, and sovereignty without a struggle to maintain it, may derive the greatest advantage from the perusal of Mr. Bruce's labours, in the volumes before us.

As we cannot follow our author into all the facts, their causes and consequences, which he narrates, we must content ourselves with introducing a few selections, partly illustrative, and partly corroborative, of our opinions.

The importance of maintaining a naval power in India was but slowly felt in England; and had not war in the seas between Mecca and India suspended the voyage of the Mahometan pilgrims from the east to the place of their devotion, it might have remained still longer unconsidered. The offer of the Grand Seignior to convoy these devotees, manifests a depth of policy, not usually attributed to the Turk. The protection of the English was preferred, and to this they owed on one occasion the acquisition of a peace with the Mogul. On another occasion, their inability to maintain it, unimpaired, subjected them to disgrace and suffering. This very incident proves the magnitude of the object. A large pirate ship had plundered a vessel belonging to one of the principal merchants of Surat:

In this state of irritation, news arrived that the same pirate had attacked a ship belonging to the Mogul (the Gunswah), between Bombay and Daman, and plundered the vessel, and the pilgrims on board, of all their valuable effects. If the first injury to an individual merchant was resented, this, which was deemed a sacrilege, raised resentment to fury, and obliged the Governor to put the President, and all the English, in irons, to prevent their being torn to pieces by the inhabitants;—the same ferment extended to the factors at Broach, who were also confined:—hence the investment was totally at a stand, and no trade permitted, either to natives or foreigners.

On this occasion, the true republican spirit

and commercial jealousy of the Dutch were fully manifested; for instead of endeavouring to allay the popular fury against their European ally, but rival, in the Indies, they stimulated the inhabitants to extirpate the English, and insidiously wrote letters to the Mogul, offering to clear the Indian Seas of the pirates, and to be responsible for the safety of the pilgrims proceeding to Judda, on condition that a Phirmaund should be granted to them, for an exclusive trade, free of Customs, at Surat, and in the Mogul Dominions:—this offer, however, was refused, and affords a memorable example of malice defeating its own purposes, because to this offer of the Dutch may be traced (though the event was not accomplished till after the lapse of half a century) the first idea of the English being the conductors of the pilgrims to Judda, and acquiring the Tanka, or being Admirals of the Mogul, between Surat and the Red Sea.

These acts of piracy increased to a system in different parts of India, till the Company found themselves under the necessity of soliciting the king for power to execute the pirates in India, whenever taken. Yet even great severities subdued this practice with difficulty.

The history of the English Company (the rival), is thus given in a few words, by Mr. B.

Within a few weeks after the establishment of the English Company, the Court of Committees of the London Company communicated this event to the President and Council at Fort St. George, on the 28th October 1698, with a statement, in substance, as follows:—that the English Company had paid in two-tenths of their subscription;—out of the first tenth, the discount had been allowed, so that only £7 was paid for the first £10;—that the second £10 was paid in full, so that £17, only, had, as yet, been paid, for each £100 subscribed;—that this £17, at the date of this letter, sold for £14, which was nearly a loss of twenty-five per cent, on each £100; that this stock would diminish in value, on the payment of each subsequent tenth, or instalment; and this proved to be the fact, for when the third tenth was paid, it sold at five per cent discount;—that the effect of this fall had already been felt by the stock-holders of the New Company, who had begun to place their reliance on a coalition with the Old; and that though the Court were of opinion this might be the ultimate consequence, they did not consider the present, to be the time for listening to it; or, indeed, till the stock of the London and English Companies should bear nearly the same price.

As further payments were demanded the value of this stock declined; until at length these competitors lost all confidence in their speculations, and in March 1699, made proposals for a coalition between the two companies.

The difficulties experienced in India from the rival pretensions and propositions of these antagonists, and the real or affected inability of the Mogul's officers to distinguish the *genuine* English Company, unveil the state of the Mogul Court at the time.

The applications of the Ambassador, for one Company, and of Armenian Vakeels for another, each offering bribes, and lavishing money for the same object, excited doubts in the mind of the Mogul, and of his Ministers, which of the two Companies were, in fact, "the real English Company," and induced the Mogul to order a letter to be written to "Seid Sedula, an holy Priest at Surat," to ascertain, by examination, which of the two were really authorized by the English Nation:—this event transpiring, (as it must have done from the nature of the enquiry,) the competitions of the Agents of the two Companies, which should obtain the favorable report of the Priest, again became the source of delay; for, in the whole of these transactions, bribery was the only means which could be employed.

Sir Nicholas Waite was given to understand, that ten thousand rupees would be the price of the Priest's report, in favour of the English Company; but if such report had really been made, its effects would have been immediately frustrated, by the arrival of eight Mocha ships, the commanders of which reported, that three of their fleet had been taken by an English pirate:—what, at first, was delay only, now turned to hesitation about granting the Phirnaunds, though the reason assigned by the Mogul's Ministers was, that they could not be issued, till a report was made, from Surat, of the execution of the Mogul's orders, and an account received of the London Company's property, that it might be ascertained, whether they had funds sufficient to liquidate the damages done by the pirates.

The bribe required by the Priest, was to be followed by one to the Governor, who intimated, that he had received an order from the Emperor, to report on the power of the respective Companies; that is, on the amount of the sum which each could pay—the Governor made an offer, himself, to obtain the Phirnaunds for the English Company, on condition that the Consul should pay 125,000 rupees for the first, 62,500 for the second, and 100,000 for the third, and that

these sums should be paid at Surat; but, before any of the Phirnaunds could be issued, the seas must be cleared of the pirates.

The union of the two companies accomplished after long deliberation, presents us with the following information.

An Indenture Tripartite, between the Queen and the two East-India Companies, dated the 22d July 1702, passed under the Great Seal of England, which, in the correspondence of the Court with their foreign Presidencies, they described, as their "Charter of Union." By this Deed it was settled, that the London Company should purchase as much of the stock of the English Company, at par, as would vest in each, an equal proportion of the £2,000,000, for the advance of which to Government, the Charter had been originally granted to the English Company. The interests of the London and English Companies, and Separate Traders, were, as follows:—

The London Company's Subscription	£315,000
English Company's Subscription	1,662,000
Separate Traders' Subscription	23,000
	—
	£2,000,000

By this Agreement, the interests of the two Companies were fixed, as follows:—
Purchase of stock by the London Company £673,000, in addition to their former stock, making their share to gether
£988,500
English Company's proportion
988,500
Separate Traders' Proportion
23,000
—
£2,000,000

Having thus settled the mutual interests of the two Companies, as far as regarded the respective stocks, in such a manner as to render their proportions equal, it was, in explanation, decided, that, in future, the trade to India should be carried on, for Seven Years, on the two United Stocks, in the name of the English Company, as, thereby, the privileges granted by the Charters of both Companies, and the Act of Parliament, would be best reserved, but the London Company were to have an equal management of the trade.

The principal difficulty of adjusting the respective interests of the two Companies, at home, being thus removed, estimates were made of the Dead Stock of both Companies, that is, forts, factories, buildings, &c., as distinguished from money, ships, or merchandise:—the Dead Stock of the London Company was valued at £230,000, and that of the English Company at £70,000; the English Company, therefore, were to pay

Instead of transcribing the "Results," deduced by Mr. Bruce, we leave our readers to the exercise of their own convictions: and shall now close this article.

A work compiled from the official documents of a commercial company, is liable to no imputation for presenting but little that may be deemed entertaining. Mr. B. has probably met with articles * of this description to which several of his notes bear witness, but has declined inserting them as not being connected with the general history: we should not have been offended had a greater number of such incidents graced the bottom of his pages. A specimen may be acceptable to our readers. The King mentioned we suppose to be the *Mogul*, Jehanguire, as Mr. Kerridge's letter is dated from Agmere; and that gentleman had been sent to Agra, "to the *Emperor*."

" Mr. Edwardes presented the Kinge a mastife, and speakeinge of the dog's courage, the Kinge cauised a yonge leoparde to be brought to make tryall, wth the dogge soe pinchitt, that fewer howres after the leoparde dyed. Sync, the Kinge of Persia, wth a present, sent heather haule a dozen dogges—the Kinge cauised boares to be brought to fight wth them, puttinge 2 or 3 dogges to a boare, yet none of them seased; and rememb'ring his owne dogg, sent for him, who presently fastened on the boare, so disgraced Persian doggs, wherewth the Kinge was exceedingly pleased. 2 or 3 fierce mastiffes, a couple of Irishe greyhondes, and a couple of well taught waterspannells, wold give him greate contente."

A similar request we find inserted in a royal treaty. Mr. B. justly observes that,

Though, at this distant period, the nature of the presents requested may appear whimsical, this demand, and the compliance with it, furnishes a striking proof of the value which all nations put on whatever has novelty, and that novelty will obtain favour in a remote country, however trifling the articles may be. The King of Acheen, by this treaty, requested that "ten mastiff dogs, " ten bitches, and a great piece of can- " non, that a man might set upright in, " might be sent out to him."

* Our readers will find one of those articles in page 921 of the present volume, (Gatherer, No. XX.) ; it is entitled, " Report " by the Right Hon. Fouke Grevil to the " Secretary of State, respecting the places to " which the English might trade in the " East-Indies."

We remark with regret, that Mr. B. has been able to ascertain scarcely any of the annual dividends, or profits of the Company, during the eventful period he describes. We gather from his statements that the profits on the first two voyages were 95 per cent. on the capital advanced. The third voyage yielded 234 per cent. The fourth voyage was unfortunate; one vessel being wrecked in India, another on the coast of France, homeward bound. The fifth voyage was included in the profits reported on the third. The sixth voyage in 1609 was the first that may be deemed *regular*; the factors being instructed to purchase raw silk, fine book calicoes, indigo, cloves, and mace; and private trade was prohibited: the profits were £21. 13s. 4d. per cent. The seventh voyage, in 1610, netted £218 per cent. The eighth voyage netted £211 per cent. The ninth voyage netted £160 per cent. —The profits on the tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth voyages, did not amount to more than £87. 10s. per cent. on the original subscription, notwithstanding the cargo of one of the vessels cost only 40,000 rials of eight, and the sale produce, in England, amounted to £80,000. The number of ships was usually from six to eight annually: but in what time they performed their voyages, is not, as we perceive, recorded in these Annals.

In 1617, the Company possessed thirty-six ships, from one hundred to a thousand tons burden: the proprietors of stock amounted to nine hundred and fifty-four persons.

The price of the Company's stock in the market, and *some* comparison of it, with that of their rivals, the Dutch, would have been useful additions, as shewing the opinion of the English public, at the time, and that of the mercantile interest in Europe; also as enabling the reader to trace the progress of public confidence, and the political reasons which influenced France and other foreign states in their attempts to participate in the Indian trade. A distinct view of the articles traded in, from time to time, as well exports as imports, would have formed an acceptable chapter: and the rather, as some of them have been the parents of several of our present manufactures, partly by support derived from Indian industry, partly from the instigations of emula-

tion to excel those of which India long boasted, and *then* truly boasted, the exclusive possession.

The vicissitudes of commerce, the commodities proper for each market *at that time*, wharfs furnished in return, with the experiments made to ascertain what kind of business might be done in them, and the proper mode of conducting it, are very interestingly narrated in these volumes. The reports and letters of the factors abroad afford unquestionable authorities for the statements; and the industry and research of Mr. B. have brought to light a great variety of original papers, which have been secluded from the public eye, for more than a century.

The attempts made to settle factories in different places, most of which were withdrawn, the obstacles that impeded direct communication with China, and other parts, over which perseverance at length prevailed, present abundant opportunities for reflection. And indeed, we venture to predict that these volumes will greatly conduce to reflection, in the statesman, in the merchant who conducts his business systematically, and above all in the directors and members of the United Company of Merchants trading to the East-Indies, now become one of our most important public bodies.

We conclude by inserting Mr. B.'s account of a professional or party feeling, which, we believe, exists to this day, in Madras; and would shew itself openly in acts of insubordination, were it not restrained by the strong arm of power. The stability of the British administration has had *some* influence, in leading the natives of India to a conviction of the propriety and necessity of social order; but were the pressure of this power withdrawn, the spring of their mutual prejudices and animosities would probably be found unimpaired.

The situation, of President Pitt and his Council, as far as regarded the Mogul and Native Powers, was delicate and perilous, and not less so at Madras itself, from the disputes which had arisen between the two principal Casts of Natives, inhabiting the Black Town, one of which he described by the name of the *Right Hand*, and the other, the *Left Hand Cast*; the former principally comprehending the boatmen, washermen, fishermen, barbers, and other servants; the latter, the merchants, carpenters, blacksmiths, gold-

smiths, oilmen, and shoemakers:—each threatened to leave the place, unless a superiority was assigned them over the other, and to retire to St. Thomas, or to the Dutch Settlements, which were disposed to receive them, from the expectation of revenue arising from their industry. The President, though he endeavoured to place them in separate quarter of the town, and set up stone pillars, to prevent their interference with each other, yet was not able to stop the partial desertions of the *Right Hand Cast* from the place; and was obliged, by conciliatory means, to pay attention to their prejudices, that he might preserve useful inhabitants, on whom the trade and revenues depended.

On another occasion, President Pitt seems to sum up his opinion on existing circumstances very much in favour of the Natives, as to what they *had been*; later discoveries of their previous history are far enough from justifying the title of "*innocent*," with which he honours them.

"When the Europeans," President Pitt observed, "first settled in India, they were mightily admired by the Natives, believing they were as innocent as themselves; but since, by their example, they are grown very crafty and cautious, and no people better understand their own interest, so that it was easier to effect that in one year, which you shd. do now in a century, and the more obligingly your management, the more jealous they are of you."

We are far from supposing that intercourse with Europeans has contributed much to improve the character of the Natives of India, but, that they had vices enough before, and that they have suffered less from political causes under British government than in former periods, we are persuaded; and the tenor of their history will completely vindicate that persusion.

** The present circumstances of the East-India Company, their application to Parliament for assistance, the discussions that have already taken place, and those expected, give additional interest to these volumes.

The "Reports" made to Parliament "from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Affairs of the East-India Company, and their observations thereon," involving the most important interests of the Company, may be expected to form a leading article in our next Number.

The New Testament, translated from the Latin, in the Year 1380, by John Wyclif, D.D. to which are prefixed Memoirs of the Life, Opinions, and Writings, of Dr. Wyclif: and an historical Account of the Saxon and English Versions of the Scriptures, previous to the Opening of the fifteenth Century. By the Rev. H. H. Baber, A. M. Royal quarto. Price £1. 11s. 6d. Hamilton, London, 1810.

If this were the first copy of an English New Testament ever offered to us, with what rapture should we felicitate the age that produced and published it! Happily, the translation in common use is so honourable and satisfactory on the whole, that other performances of the same nature are rather inspected by us as objects of curiosity, than welcomed as necessary to edification. We contemplate the volume before us with mingled sentiments of veneration, and conscious superiority. As the work of a learned and enlightened mind, amid the darkness of popery, and the horrors of superstition, we hail the principle which prompted to it, and admire the performance itself. Yet, opportunities for obtaining a correct knowledge of holy writ, are in our day, so wonderfully improved, and so incredibly abundant, that while we glory in the privilege, we rejoice in the inestimable advantage. A translation from a translation labours under accumulated difficulties; and supposing the Vulgate Latin, which was Wyclif's original, to be intentionally faithful, and even scrupulous, yet when rendered into English, it never could equal a version made immediately from the primitive Greek, either in accuracy or in spirit. We grant, without a moment's hesitation, that such a version was infinitely better than none at all. It was the difference between pitch darkness and morning dawn; between absolute ignorance and comparative instruction, the happy introduction to knowledge and understanding.

Not as expecting to derive much addition to our theological acquisitions can we now examine this version; however, it will always remain a curious and interesting specimen of our ancient language, and of honest English. It was the boast of Wyclif, and his praise, that he studied "proper Yinglyshe," "un-

"defiled English;" and to his example we are doubtless beholden for that noble English style, which was adopted by those succeeding translators whose labours are now authentic among us. It is true, that between Wyclif and them, there were many who laboured to render Scriptural knowledge popular in our nation; but the influence of Wyclif's example was probably transmitted through them all with undiminished efficacy.

Nothing has contributed so effectually to fix the standard of our language as the national translation of the Holy Bible. Different counties in our island speak different dialects; they have their peculiar terms, phrases, and combinations of phrases,—but the bible being of equal importance to them all, from the nature of its contents, is understood by them all; and laying aside their provincialism, they adopt the diction of the sacred volume, especially on the subject of sacred things. The similarity of ideas, drawn from the same source, suggests similarity of expressions, and similarity of expressions leads to conformity of speech and opinions; and to general intercourse also, as one result of our common christianity. The unity of the national interest therefore, has been confirmed by an accidental, if we may not deem it, in some degree, a natural, consequence of an authorized version of the bible.

The first thing that strikes a reader of Wyclif's version is, the retention of the Saxon plural termination of verbs:—they hungeren—they thirsten—they wereen—they saiden, &c. It is regretted by all who have attended to the subject, that the plurals of our language are generally formed by the addition of an *s*. This gives a *hissing* character to our speech; and we have heard of a Welch woman who described the Londoners as really a generation of serpents; which she provided from their perpetual hiss in discourse. This is notorious also, when it vibrates on the ear, in the fervent singing of a large congregation: where grace, peace, holiness, righteousness, spiritual riches, and duties, goodness, zeal, and pious dispositions, besides other celestial subjects and blessings, are comprised in the song. Was not this vile cacophony counteracted among our Saxon ancestors, by the termination in *en*, together with that in *eth*? and have we not diminished the euphony

of our language, by departing from this expressive plural of former ages?

We remark further, the distinction which occurs in Wicli, between *right-wisenesse*, and *rightfulnesse*; the first importing a disposition of mind, the latter a course of personal conduct. Had this distinction been preserved by succeeding translators, we should have reaped a benefit, which those who have witnessed the course of theological controversy among us, can be at no loss to comprehend. How often has the distinction between principle and duty been confounded by combatants? And why not *rightfulness*, as well as *watchfulness*, *faithfulness*, &c? This gives a propriety not always perceived; as for instance, "Abraham beleuyde to God, and it was rettis to hym to *rightfulness*. And therfore knowe ghe that these that ben of bileyue ben the sones of Abraham."

Perhaps too, it was some loss to our language when the negative *nyle*—*nil ye*—as the opposite of *will ye*; became unfashionable: we have not substituted a more significant term, to perform its office.

In some few instances, Wicli maintains a correctness from which our present version has departed—"seye that these *stones* bee maad *loaves*." There is, certainly greater conformity in size, shape, and general appearance between *stones* and *loaves*, than between stones and bread, at large.—But we forbear. We have already said, that we consider this version less as a theological than as a philological performance. To try it by the test of Greek accuracy, would be extremely unfair; yet any thing short of that standard is nugatory.

The variation in manner of life of succeeding ages has in many instances changed the acceptance of words: *chymney* is used by Wicli for *furnace*, and indeed, such passages for smoke as this word now imports were extremely rare in private houses in his days, though at present universal. His work conforms to the prevalent ideas of his time, in other respects also. The phrase of "*women* grinding at the mill," is scarcely intelligible to us, since *men* are our millers, usually; but it was completely familiar to the public in the days of Wicli, to say, "*two wymmen schulen be gryndyng in oo queerne oon schal be*

taken and the tother left."—The *quern* is still extant in Scotland; though little used. [Compare Scripture Illustrated on Matthew xiv. with the plate.]

Being derived from the latin, this version retains many latin terms; as *margaritis*, for pearls; *penaunce* for repentance: *i. e.* the act for the principle; also, *cofynes* for baskets, from the Greek *κοφίνος*: *Dragme* from *δραγμήν*: *Besantis*, coins of Byzantium, for talents: and various other foreign derivatives.

There was possibly, also, some policy in retaining certain ecclesiastical terms, in this first attempt to *circulate* the whole of scripture among the people. The Romish clergy were divided into many more sects and rivalships, than we can easily conceive; though sects and rivalships are not unknown in this enlightened age. Nevertheless, all would agree in depreciating the communication of scriptural knowledge among the population at large; and some would maintain the profession of ignorance, as they did of beggary, with all their power, notwithstanding their boasts of Godliness and sanctitude. What says our ancient poet, speaking in the character of the Ploughman, in reference to the priests of his day?

The holy Gospel they doen hide:
and thus he distinguishes their opponent,
the Lollard; as Mr. Baber remarks, though
he has not quoted the whole passage:

I smell a Loller in the wind, quod he:

— We shall han a predication:
This Loller here wol prechen us somewhat.
Nay, by my father's soule, that shall he nat,
Sayde the shipman; here shall he nat preche;
He shall no Gospel glosen here ne teche.
He woldes sownen some difficultee,
Or springen cockle in our clene corne.

This "*sowing of difficulties*," was dreaded by priests, monks, and friars;—black, white, and grey. This "*springing of cockle*," was the theme of their dismal ditties, and incessant invectives: yet, the discourses generally held by them to the people could not possibly be changed for the worse; as all who are acquainted with Chaucer, will readily acknowledge. That Bard has left us an amusing specimen of the subjects of "*preaching*" among the Catholic clergy, previous to the Reformation, in his Pardoner's tale. We transcribe it for the satisfaction of our readers.

Lordings, quod he, in chirche whan I preche—
First I pronounce whennes that I come,
And than my bulles shew I alle and some :
Our liege lordes sele on my patente
That shew I first, my body to warrente,
That no man be so bold, ne preest, ne clerk,
Me to disturb of Criste's holy werk :
And after that tell I forth my tales.
Bulles of Popes and of Cardinales,
Of Patriarkes and bishoppes, I shewe,
And in Latin I speke a wordes fewe—
Than shew I forth my long cristal stones,
Yrammed full of cloutes and of bones ;
Relikes they ben, as wennen they echon.

Than have I in laton a shulder bone,
Which that was of an holy Jewes shewe.

Goodmen, say I, take of my wordes kepe :
If that this bone be washe in any well,
If cow, or calfe, or shewe, or oxe, swell,
That any worm hath ete, or worm ystonge,
Take water of that well and wash his tongue,
And it is hole anon ; and furthermore,
Of pockes and of scab, and every sore,
Shal every shewe be hole that of this well
Drinketh a draught : take kepe of that I tell.—
And Sires, also it heleth jalouise ;
For though a man be falle in jalouise rage,
Let maken with this water his potage,
And never shal he more his wif mistris,
Though he the soth of hire defaute wist,
Al had she taken preestes two or three.

Here is a mittaine eke that ye may see :
He that his hand wol put in this mittaine,
He shall have multiplying of his graine,
Whan he hath sownen, be it whete or otes,
So that he offer pens or elles grotes.

And men and women, o thing warne I you ;
If any wight be in this chirche now
That hath done sinne horrible, so that he
Dare not for shame of it yshren be ;
Or any woman, be she yong or old,
That hath ymade hire husband cokewold :
Swiche folk shul han no power ne no grace,
To offer to my relikes in this place :
And who so findeth him out of swiche blame,
He wol come up and offer in Goddes name ;
And I assoyle him by the awtoritee,
Which that by bulle ygranted was to me.

.....

I wol have money, wolle, chese, and whete,
Al were it even of the poorest page,
Or of the poorest widewe in a village,
Al shulde hire children sterven for famine :
Nay, I wol drinke the licour of the vine,
And have a joly wenche in every toun.

Such sermons well beffited such characters. Were they rare? None acquaint-

ed with our national antiquities will answer that question in the affirmative.

Wicklif was the morning star of the Reformation ; and the rays he diffused abroad were the natural rays of scripture, no longer eclipsed by the prejudices or passions of those who deemed gain to be Godliness.

This volume contains, a Life of Dr. Wicklif, comprising as many particulars as the author could obtain, which appear to be supported by competent authority : this is followed by a more complete catalogue of the works of that divine, than we remember to have seen ; with discriminative remarks on various copies of them ; and notice of the places where many of them are preserved. The historical account of the Saxon and English version of the scriptures, with specimens of several versions, prove by their differences, the existence of a greater number of translations of parts of holy writ, than had been known of. We are under great obligations to those who have preceded Mr. B. in this track. Lewis has been the prototype of the present writer ; as well in his historical account of English versions, as in the text of this labour of our first reformer. Mr. B. has indeed, as might be expected from an assistant librarian at the British Museum, made some additions (or rather perhaps discriminations) to what was before known : and he "persuades himself that the reader will find a more correct statement than hath yet appeared of the earliest translations of the whole or particular portions of the inspired writings." — "The edition of the New Testament ; professes to be a correct reprint of Mr. Lewis's, published in 1731." Mr. Lewis's edition was taken from two MSS. one of which was his own, the other the property of Sir Edward Dering. The transcript was collated by the learned Dr. Daniel Waterland, with ten MSS. deposited in different libraries at Cambridge ; and afterwards by Mr. Lewis, with six of the most curious MSS. at Oxford. A glossary was added to that addition, which Mr. B. has corrected and enlarged.

If the "righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance," the rightful acts of our pious reformers ought never to be forgotten. To their labours this nation with every clime where our language is

known must confess the most lasting obligations. *

It still remains an imputation on the religious character of our country that the *whole* of the translation by this eminent divine, has not appeared in print; it might afford us some theological instruction, and much philological and grammatical information. Let not this be despatched as a matter of no moment: the original import of the language and terms now used by us in our daily intercourse, can never be indifferent to those who wish to express themselves correctly, whether in conversation or in writing. The remarks we have made, must be taken, in reference to this sentiment; and as tending to promote a conviction of the propriety, not to say, the necessity of a better, a general, acquaintance with the works of a divine who studied the purity of our language, at a time when it was less intermingled with foreign idioms than it has been in later ages.

By way of affording a comparison with the Gothic Saxon version of the late Mr. Henshall [Compare Panorama, Vol. II. p. 517.] we transcribe Dr. Wiclit's rendering of the same passage, Mathew v. 41, 42, 43.

But I seye to you that ye aghenstonde not an yvel man, but if ony smythe thee in the right eche, schewe to him also the otherother. And to him that strye with thee in doom, and take away thi coote, levee thou also to him thi mantel. And whoever constreyntith thee a thousand pacis: go thou with him other tweyne: give thou to him that asith of the; and turne thou not away fro him that wole horowe of thee. Ghe han herd that it was seid thou schalt love thi neigbore, and hate thin enemy. But I seye to you, love ye your enemys, do ye wel to hem that haten you, and prie ye for hem that pursuen and selaudren you.

A portrait of Dr. Wicklif is prefixed to this volume: but some account of the history of it, or reasons for believing it to be authentic, should have been added by Mr. B. This omission is, in our opinion, censurable.

* We may include almost the whole world in this observation; since it is certain that had we not possessed a translation of the scriptures, ourselves, we should never have thought of making any exertions to communicate that blessing to distant lands.

An Account of the British Settlement of Honduras; with Sketches of the Manners of the Mosquito Indians, &c. by Capt. Henderson of 5th West India Regiment, 12mo. pp. 220, price 6s. C. and R. Baldwin, London, 1809.

CAPT. HENDERSON observes that "opportunities for useful investigation, even amidst the fluctuations of a military life, are often found singularly favourable: but at the same time, it is probably to be regretted, that the ability and inclination to profit by these advantages are not more frequently united." It is certain, that the military of our nation being often employed in foreign expeditions, not only see much of the world, but by making remarks on the spot, may collect and communicate information peculiarly entitled to attention. The little work before us, is a respectable evidence of this; and creditable to the author's talents and diligence. Neither the time spent by Capt. H. in this settlement, nor the extent of his excursions into the interior, from which we might estimate his opportunities for observation, are marked in his book. He has divided his work into chapters; and to each chapter has allotted certain subjects:—the geographical position of the country, the coast, the principal settlements, &c.: the climate—agricultural resources—soil—animals, and other natural productions: the rivers; slaves, pursuits of the settlers, commercial advantages, &c. The narrative is concise; and the geographer, the naturalist, or the philanthropist might desire greater precision, and *completeness*, on sundry articles.—Capt. H. maintains, against Mr. Pennant, that a species of Antelope, is found in this country: it resembles the Dorcas, or Barbarian Antelope, of Linnaeus. He also mentions a peculiarity in the Swallow tribe, which deserves notice:

Myriads of Swallows are the occasional inhabitants of Honduras. The time of their residence is generally confined to the period of the rains, after which they totally disappear. There is something remarkably curious and deserving of notice in the ascent of these birds. As soon as the dawn appears, they in body quit their place of rest, which is usually chosen amidst the rushes of some watery savanna; and invariably rise to a cer-

tain height in a compact spiral form, and which at a distance often occasions them to be taken for an immense column of smoke. This attained, they are then seen separately to disperse in search of food, the occupation of their day. To those who may have had the opportunity of observing the phenomenon of a water-spout, the similarity of evolution in the ascent of these birds will be thought surprisingly striking. The descent, which regularly takes place at sun-set, is conducted much in the same way, but with inconceivable rapidity. And the noise which accompanies this can only be compared to the falling of an immense torrent, or the rushing of a violent gust of wind. Indeed, to an observer it seems wonderful that thousands of these birds are not destroyed in being thus propelled to the earth with such irresistible force.

The number of white inhabitants in the settlement of Honduras is about 200: of mulattoes and free blacks, above 500: of negro slaves nearly 3000. As our chief supply of that elegant cabinet wood mahogany is from Honduras, we select as a specimen of the work, the captain's information on the mode of procuring it. We are interested in whatever concerns the material employed in so great a proportion of our domestic furniture.

There are two seasons in the year for the cutting of mahogany: the first commencing shortly after Christmas, or at the conclusion of what is termed the *wet season*, the other about the middle of the year. At such periods all is activity, and the falling of trees, or the trucking out those that have been fallen, form the chief employments. Some of the wood is rough-squared on the spot, but this part of the labour is generally suspended until the logs are rafted to the different rivers' mouths. These rafts often consist of more than two hundred logs, and are floated as many hundred miles. When the floods are unusually rapid, it very frequently happens, that the labour of a season, or perhaps of many, is at once destroyed by the breaking asunder of a raft, and the whole of the mahogany being hurried precipitately to the sea.

The gangs of negroes employed in this work consist of from ten to fifty each; few exceed the latter number. The large bodies are commonly divided into several small ones, a plan which it is supposed greatly facilitates labour.

Each gang of slaves has one belonging to it, who is styled the *huntsman*. He is generally selected from the most intelligent of his fellows, and his chief occupation is to search the woods, or as in this country it is termed, the

bush, to find labour for the whole. A negro of this description is often valued at more than five hundred pounds.

About the beginning of August, the *huntsman* is dispatched on his errand, and if his owner be working on his own ground, this is seldom an employment of much delay or difficulty. He cuts his way through the thickest of the woods to the highest spots, and climbs the tallest tree he finds, from which he minutely surveys the surrounding country. At this season, the leaves of the mahogany tree are invariably of a yellow reddish hue, and an eye accustomed to this kind of exercise can discover, at a great distance, the places where the wood is most abundant. He now descends, and to these his steps are directed; and without compass or other guide than what observation has imprinted on his recollection, he never fails to reach the exact point to which he aims.

It not unfrequently happens, when the *huntsman* has been particularly successful in finding a large body of wood, that it becomes a contest with his conscience whether he shall disclose the matter to his master, or sell it to his neighbour: a liberal equivalent for this breach of fidelity being always punctually discharged. Those, however, who afford encouragement to such practices, by such impolitic temptation, are perhaps not more mindful of the old adage than of their interest, as it cannot but indirectly sanction their own slaves to take equal advantage whenever the opportunity presents itself.

The mahogany tree is commonly cut about twelve feet from the ground, and a stage is erected for the axe-man employed in levelling it. This to an observer would appear a labour of much danger, but an accident rarely happens to the person engaged in it. The body of the tree, from the dimensions of the wood it furnishes, is deemed the most valuable; but for purposes of ornamental kind, the branches or limbs are generally preferred, the grain of these being much closer, and the veins more rich and variegated.

The mahogany tree is seldom found in clusters or groups, but single and often much dispersed; what, therefore, is denominated a mahogany work, comprehends an extent of several miles. The growth of this tree is considered rapid, but that of the logwood much more so, which, it is said, attains maturity in five years.

The logs of mahogany are generally brought out by cattle and trucks to the water side, or to the *Barquadier*, as it has been termed in this country, which has been previously prepared by the foreman of the work for their reception. When the distance is great, this is a labour of infinite and tedious difficulty. As soon as a sufficient number to form a raft is collected, and the waters have gained

the necessary height, they are singly thrown from the banks, and require no other aid or guidance than the force of the current to float them to the booms, which are large cables placed across the rivers at the different eddies or falls. Here they are once more collected, each party claiming his own from the general mass, and formed into separate rafts for their final destination. Sometimes more than a thousand logs together are supported by the booms, and the catastrophe attendant on their breaking asunder, which during extraordinary floods often happens, has previously been noticed.

The mahogany, when disposed of at Honduras, produces from sixteen to thirty pounds, Jamaica currency, per thousand feet.

A single tree has been found to contain 12,000 feet superficial; valued at £1,000. But, these advantages are counterpoised by heavy drawbacks; such as — the keep of slaves, the price of every article of clothing and provision, all of which are imported (for the colony raises none); to which may be added, the dispersed state of society; for except at Christmas, the settlers have but few enjoyments arising from reciprocal intercourse.

We suspect some error in the rapid growth attributed to the mahogany tree: from the general grain of the superior kinds of this wood, we should have thought it of slow growth, rather than rapid.

From Capt. H's. visit to the Mosquito Indians, we learn that

This nation cannot number at the utmost more than 1500 or 2000 men capable of using arms. Immediately contiguous to it are two other tribes, called the Poyers and the Towekas. These people are more numerous, and considered much more enterprising and brave, although they are tributary to the former, and have been so from time immemorial. The acknowledgement of this dependence is expressed by the annual payment of a certain number of cattle. But neither the Poyers or Towekas possess any thing like the civilization of the Mosquito people. Hence unquestionably the cause and continuance of their vassalage.

Our author seems to think these savages tolerably happy: their country is pleasant and fertile. Nevertheless, we find among them, murder and treason; for "the late King George was murdered, and his death attributed very openly to his brother Stephen;" we find discontent and envy; and the messengers who carry the king's commands, carry also his cane.

Two Memoirs upon the Catholic Question, with an Essay upon the History and Effect of the Coronation Oath, and also an Appendix. By J. J. Dillon of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. 4to. pp. 111. Bath, Meyler, London, G. G. Robinson, 1810.

Observations on the Roman Catholic Question, by Right Hon. Lord Kenyon. 8vo. pp. 89. Price 2s. 6d. Stockdale, London.

Speech of Lord Boringdon in the House of Lords, June 5, 1810, on the Petitions of the Roman Catholics of Ireland. 8vo. Price 1s. 6d. Stockdale, London, 1810.

Substance of the Speech delivered by Lord Viscount Castlereagh, May 25, 1810, on Mr. Grattan's Motion for a Committee to take into Consideration the Roman Catholic Petitions. 8vo. Price 2s. Stockdale, London, 1810.

Columbanus ad Hibernos; or a Letter from Columban to his Friend in Ireland, on the present Mode of appointing Catholic Bishops in his native Country. 8vo. pp. 128. Price 4s. Payne, London, 1810.

THE Catholic Question is rather postponed than dismissed, and will probably assume some new shape, under which to become a renewed cause of agitation in the public mind. From the pamphlets before us, and others circulated on occasion of the late discussion, much may be gathered, as to the real state of affairs in Ireland, and the probable effects of the consequences attached to the Question, usually, but very perversely, called Catholic Emancipation. We have no need to state our own views of this subject. Bearing the utmost goodwill to the whole body of Christians, ourselves, we should be glad to think that every part of that body were as benevolently disposed towards others: that they would reciprocally place themselves in the situation of others, and appeal to the suggestions, and convictions, of their own minds and consciences, for the conduct they themselves would hold under similar circumstances.

If any among us are suffering persecution for conscience sake, let them state in what particulars that persecution consists, and what are their sufferings; — to the utmost extent of possibility, the sympathy of their fellow subjects is ready to relieve them. If others are possessed of

power, and enjoy privileges, and advantages, let such as desire to participate in these apparent blessings, consider how far they would be inclined to communicate these objects of desire were situations reciprocally changed, and they were solicited, by those whom they now solicit. These are dictates of humanity and common reason; were it possible to introduce the mild spirit of Christianity into politico-ecclesiastical debates, with what different sensations from those which now affect us, when Religion becomes a state question, should we listen to the statements, or peruse the pamphlets current on such occasions!

Mr. Dillon seems to have indulged sentiments something similar to these: he does not agree with every thing asked by his fellow Catholics; nor with the manner in which their demands are made; nor with the terms in which they are couched. He takes into consideration, also, the situation of other Dissenters from the Established Church of these Kingdoms; and sees no reason why the Catholics should expect to obtain a pre-eminence over them. We are not averse from some of this gentleman's opinions. The condition of all Dissenters, without exception, so far as religion is concerned, ought to be tranquil, safe, unmolested. Whether any particular distinction should be favoured above others, and whether, if any, that distinction should be the Catholic, are questions not to be suddenly answered in the affirmative. This gentleman's coolness and conciliatory manner of address, his concessions, and his legal knowledge, give him great advantages. Were all Catholic writers and speakers his equals in talent, and moderation, their cause would be viewed with less disgust than of late it has been, under the deformities of harsh phraseology, and severe invective. The intolerance and obduracy, as it were, of the language used, with the threats held out to terrify John Bull into acquiescence on late occasions, acted as effectual repulsives, and overpowered all the attractives employed: they will continue so to act, whoever be the agent that hazards them. O, for the prevalence of that genuine Spiritual Religion, which is peaceable, gentle, easy to be intreated, full of mercy, and of brotherly kindness! —then—but then this world would be no

longer itself; it would be a lower Heaven. We must take it as it is, and report accordingly: for which purpose we shall chiefly state the arguments of these writers in their own words.

Mr. D. confesses that "when he considers the conduct adopted towards Queen Elizabeth and James I. by the Court of Rome, and by some of the English Catholic clergy and laity, he cannot be surprised that a Protestant government should have viewed the Catholics with suspicion, and have subjected them to civil incapacities." This concession to popular feeling induces him to observe, that

It has on all occasions been my wish and my endeavour to narrow the question, both as to solicitation and concession; to consider what it was most desirable for the Catholics to obtain, and most expedient, consistently with security to itself, and in concurrence with popular feeling, for Parliament to grant; and such has always appeared to me the admission of the Catholics to the privileges enjoyed by other persons differing from the established church.

In another place, he calls the attention of his Catholic brethren to what advantages they actually have obtained.

It is notorious that many grievous disabilities imposed on Catholics have been already repealed: this has been the work of modern times; and posterity will delight in comparing with the severe and bloody laws of the Stuarts, the humane and tolerant spirit displayed by the magnanimity of the house of Hanover. It must be a peculiar consolation to the personal feelings of the Sovereign, to have repealed laws which had too long disgraced our statute-book, and to have restored to many of the rights enjoyed by their fellow-subjects, the Catholic body. *I have no difficulty in declaring an opinion, that the recollection of this ought to weigh with the Catholic body in Ireland; I venture even to express a hope, since the feelings of the Sovereign are now so explicitly declared and generally known upon this subject, that a sentiment of gratitude congenial with the Irish character for favours already experienced, and emanating in a manner not to be forgotten from the personal bounty of his Majesty, will powerfully operate in suspending any proceedings painful to a quarter from whence such kindness was evinced towards them on a memorable occasion.*

Mr. D. pays a handsome compliment to the personal *private* conduct of an eminent civilian [Dr. Dugenan, we suppose] toward the Catholics: his deportment is

kindness, though his principles are hostility. He informs us that the cry of "the Catholic Religion is in danger," "was artfully raised among the Catholics in Ireland;" and he censures the "ill-judged resolution passed last autumn by the Irish Catholic prelacy." We incline to fear that the Irish Catholic prelacy will in return, censure some of his resolutions; and especially that of judging for himself on their conduct. Why cannot he "believe as the church believes," and avoid further trouble? This gentleman has taken much pains to explain the coronation oath, correctly: what might have been the effect of his labours had they appeared fifty years ago, we cannot say. His Majesty, who then took the oath, is a competent judge of the sense in which he took it.

Lord Kenyon proposes several articles for discussion in his pamphlet; such as—the nature of a church establishment—of toleration—the Coronation oath—the Roman Catholic religion—further concessions to the Catholics—their probable good effects. His lordship appeals to past events in proof of his positions, and observes that, previously to the Revolution,

The apprehensions which were entertained of Popery were raised by its actual principles. The great men who lived in that dark age, as it is now wished to be considered, thought that principles tended to produce correspondence; and it was because by the actions of papists that the danger of their principles was established, that the necessary guards were provided. It is a device of the advocates for the Roman Catholics to state, that Religion was not the great object at the Revolution; though every thing shows that the establishment of the Protestant religion was so; and, though all the dangers to the liberties of the country, in truth, sprang from attempts made to violate the laws, in different instances, for the sake of promoting Popery. The declaration of indulgence of James II. is most curious to observe, brings forward all the motives and arguments on which the concessions to the Roman Catholics are now urged: liberty of conscience, the great advantages to trade, the benefit to the state from the admissibility of all persons to stations of trust, the removal of all discontent by not letting religious differences be any obstacle to their preferment in any way, are among the strongest motives offered in its favour.

After several extracts from the famous *Declarations of King James*, his lordship

adds, "Let it not be forgotten, that this Declaration was made only one year before James's abdication of his throne; and was the ground work of his subjects withdrawing their allegiance from him." Now if James supposed his proceedings to be in the spirit of his coronation oath *correctly explained*, this instance shews, that King George also, by adopting that explanation of it, might hazard "his subjects withdrawing their allegiance." And thus is our good old king placed between the communions of his Catholic subjects if he does not grant their demands, and the resentment of his Protestant subjects, not ambiguously expressed, if he trips, or mistakes, *of which they will judge*, in this matter.

Lord Kenyon, after referring to the famous assertion of Mr. Plowden, that the modern Catholic religion differs not an iota from the ancient, proceeds to enquire what it was anciently.

Let us first examine the celebrated bull, repeated yearly at Rome, on the Thursday in Passion Week, in which we shall find the following passage: "We excommunicate and curse all Hussites, Wickliffites, Lutherans, Zwinglians, Calvinists, Hugonots, and heretics; and whosoever shall receive, defend, or favour them." Surely from this passage arises their reconcilable difficulty of being at once a good Papist and a good subject to a Protestant sovereign. In the great Lateran council, at the Romanist call it, in 1215, it is declared, "That the pope may depose kings, absolve their subjects from their oaths of allegiance, and give away their kingdoms." This great council is confessed, by Dr. Troy, the titular bishop of Dublin, to carry all the weight of a council. In the same council (which is also confirmed by the council of Trent) it is declared, "All are excommunicated, of what degree soever, whether regal, imperial, &c, who impose any tax on ecclesiastics without express license from the pope" (even though they may be willing to pay it), and this immunity is declared to be "established by the ordinance of God and the sanctions of the canons." It is also stated in the bull of Sixtus V. 1585, "That the authority given to St. Peter and his successors, by the immense power of the Eternal King, excels all power of earthly kings: it passes uncontrollable sentence upon them all." These then are the old and established doctrines of the church of Rome, promulgated by the authority of general councils, and of the infallible church, and necessarily received as genuine, and considered as obligatory by every Roman Catholic.

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Have the Romanists in Great Britain, in one single instance, produced an authenticated repeal and disavowal of such tenets, which has been authorized by the Pope, by the church, by general councils, or by their own unanimous vote and recantation?

If we examine the events which have happened within the compass of our own re-monarchie, we shall find, that, when a violent change in the government has taken place (as in France) that the Papal power, from political motives alone, has legalized such usurpation by crowning the usurper, and by new modelling the Gallican church according to the will and fancy of the reigning monarch: We shall also find that, in England, Roman Catholic bishops and priests have deprived of their functions other priests, who have complained * of the injustice of such proceedings, and have retained their allegiance to the form of the ancient church and government. Can it then be asserted, that the Roman claims of supremacy do not affect the allegiance of the subject?.... The danger arising, to gross minds, from absolution, being considered judicial, must be very palpable; innumerable instances in the course of the Irish rebellion have occurred: it has been ascertained, that absolution was then extended to acts of rebellion even about to be committed!

His lordship argues from the vacillations of Irish Catholic opinion on the *Veto*, that no confidence can be placed in propositions sanctioned by authority and power incompetent to substantiate them. With whom can an agreement be made? — Will the clergy confirm what suits the laity? Will the laity confirm what suits the clergy?

On the examination of Emmett and other rebels, it was confessed that "Catholic emancipation was a mere stalking-horse; and that disunion with Great Britain, and Roman Catholic supremacy, were the real objects of the rebels." Let the consequences of all the concessions hitherto made, and the subsequent immediate demand of more, and, in some instances, of the very things, which, in the last preceding application, they had declared a determination not to demand, be recollect; and there cannot be a man who will conceive that what is now required could produce permanent content. But, if the Roman Catholic laity could be satisfied, would the priests be so? This is a question still more important than the other, for the whole history of the Irish rebellion proves

that they were the instigators, that they were the life, of it: and yet we are to be seriously told, that the granting to the Irish Roman Catholics the terms of their petition would satisfy them, and prevent future rebellion.

Lord Boringdon adduces rather temporary than permanent reasons against going into a committee on the question. He observes, that Lord Erskine, though in favour of the motion, yet declined granting the whole demand of the petition; and the Duke of Norfolk, though of the same opinion, yet thought a committee could make but little progress: the subject had two parties to it; and concessions from both must be naturally expected.

If therefore we should be ready to make any concession, have we any authority for believing that the Catholic body, on their parts, are equally prepared? Have we any expectation, that, if we did go into a committee, we should there hear of any specific concession which any individual was authorised to proffer on the part of the Petitioners? Can we be now justified in entertaining a hope that the *Veto*, or any other specific security, which might be thought necessary or desirable, would be offered in a committee?

On the contrary, my lords, are we not all perfectly convinced, do we not indeed feel a moral certainty, that no such concession would, at this moment, be made, that no such security would now be offered?

Did the question remain wholly with the Catholics of England, different expectations might possibly be entertained. Their conduct has always been entitled to the highest praise and gratitude from your lordships and their country.

The Catholics also of Kildare and Tipperary are entitled, from their late resolutions, to all due consideration, on the part of your lordships; but, I grieve to say, that, from the great body of the Petitioners, no such expectations can, at this time, be cherished by any one in the possession of his reasoning faculties, and acquainted with those transactions which have recently, and so unfortunately, come under the observation of the public.

There is likewise another consideration which cannot but have a very powerful influence in determining your lordships not to enter, at present, into the proposed committee. I allude to the situation of the Sovereign Pontiff: he is, as is well known to the House, not only under the influence, but actually in the custody of your enemy.

In all Catholic, and especially in all non-Catholic countries, the appointment of the

* Vide Pastoral Letter of John, Bishop of Castlebala, V. A. addressed to all the Catholic Clergy of the Midland District, p. 26.

Catholic Bishops, within such countries, has ever been a matter of arrangement between the respective Governments and the Holy See.

The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, in despite of the resolution passed by the Roman Catholic Prelates assembled at Dublin on the 14th Sept. 1808 (and which I have read to your lordships), exercise a considerable power in this respect, and have each of them, an accredited agent at Rome, chiefly for the exercise of this power. It is therefore clear, that, whenever this matter is entered upon, it must become a subject of arrangement and discussion with the Sovereign Pontiff. But is the situation of that person now, such as can offer any security to any arrangement which might be concluded with him? On the contrary, is it not certain, not only that no such security can be afforded, but that we are actually cut off from every mode of even opening any sort of discussion, or negotiation with him?

His lordship recommends, that the Catholics should agree among themselves, and declare, in a peaceable and orderly manner, in plain and explicit terms, "what is really the exact and full extent of the objects they have in view." He notices the change of mind in the catholic prelates since 1799, on the subject of provision for the clergy; and deprecates their supposeable views,—"to destroy the established church in that part of the United Kingdom, and upon its ruins to erect a Catholic ascendancy:"—always remembering, that in the empire, at large considered, the Protestants are an immense majority.

Lord Castlereagh observes, that,

The Roman Catholics have long ceased to be a depressed and impoverished people; whilst all the means of acquiring wealth, influence, and, of course, power, have been communicated to them, little progress has been made in considering how this mighty interest in the scale, not only of Ireland, but of the empire, can best be brought into useful connection with the state.

His Right Hon. friend, (Sir W. Scott) had truly described the great power and influence which every where appertains to the Roman Catholic hierarchy, and no where in a greater degree than in Ireland. It might be doubted whether the influence of the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland, was not the most powerful instrument that existed in that country to direct the minds of the people, not merely with respect to their spiritual, but their temporal, concerns.

It was not as justifying any reflection upon the Roman Catholic body in Ireland, he felt

it necessary to state, that, not only no connection at this moment subsisted between their Church and the temporal state under which they lived, such as has been known to exist both between Roman Catholic governments and Roman Catholic Churches, but between Protestant governments and Roman Catholic Churches, without any infraction of the principles of their faith; but that the Catholic hierarchy in Ireland is known to be at this day in a state of more complete and unqualified dependence upon a foreign authority, than any other Catholic Church now subsisting in Europe.

For the purpose of combining the interest of the Catholic clerical body with that of the state, Lord C. was, in 1799, authorized to hold official communication on the subject of making provision for the clergy, by means of the public revenue: and to this, ten of their bishops, including the four metropolitans, consented: they consented also, that in the election of bishops,

"The candidates so elected, to be presented by the president of the election, to government, which within one month after such presentation, will transmit the name of said candidate, if no objection lie against him, for appointment to the Holy See, or return said name to the president of the election, for such transmission as may be agreed on.

"If government have any proper objection against such candidate, the president of the election will be informed thereof, within one month after presentation, who, in that case, will convene the electors, and proceed to the election of another candidate."

To this *Veto* no repugnance was then expressed: no difficulty was perceived in it; any more than in the nominations to bishoprics, in Russia or Prussia, by recommendation to the Pope.

Why is the British Government alone, of all the powers of Europe, to remain exposed to a danger, against which it has been the invariable policy of all other states, Roman Catholic as well as Protestant, to provide? Why should Spain, the country perhaps, of all others in Europe, least disposed either to heresy or schism, have sedulously excluded the See of Rome from any intercourse with their church, except through the state? Why did Austria? Why did France, unless they were satisfied that such a power, if secretly exercised over the clergy, passing by the state, might, and must be abused? If Roman Catholic states have not thought it

safe to rely upon the mere security of oaths, defining the allegiance of the clergy to the temporal government, the interpretation of which, in all cases of doubtful import, as matter of conscience, can only rest with the individuals subscribing them; and if they have deemed it essential to their freedom and safety, to fence themselves round with additional safeguards, and even to exclude the direct power of the See of Rome, from operating within their dominions, in concerns not purely appertaining to faith and doctrine; can the Roman Catholics of these dominions complain, if the Protestant state of this realm should regard that foreign power with similar sentiments of fair and justifiable jealousy, and insist upon corresponding measures of security and precaution?

If the Sovereigns of Russia and Prussia claimed not only the right of excluding all briefs or rescripts from the See of Rome, not previously submitted to the temporal authority of the respective states; if they further assumed (if not with the formal sanction of the Sovereign Pontiff expressed in a Concordat, yet certainly with his full and cordial acquiescence in giving effect to the appointments made) the direct and positive nomination to all the Roman Catholic Sees within their dominions; if regulations similar in principle have prevailed in Protestant states, popular in their form of government,—shall it be imposed as a demand unreasonable on the part of the crown of Great Britain, not actually to nominate, but to have the power of excluding persons from the exercise of the episcopal functions, in whose loyalty his Majesty cannot confide?—Shall all the Roman Catholic subjects in Europe, cheerfully confide such power to their respective governments?—Shall the head of the Roman Catholic church himself acknowledge such powers, not only in all the Roman Catholic sovereigns in Europe, but in the Monarchs of the Greek church, in Russia, and in a Protestant Monarch, in Prussia; and yet refuse to the King of these realms a much more limited interference?

Lord Castlereagh proceeded to complain of the insinuations too often falsely and ignorantly thrown out, of *pledges* given to the Roman Catholics on this subject at the time of the Union.

It was singular if such pledges had ever been given, or promises made, that none of the parties to whom they were addressed, should have come forward distinctly to claim their execution; he asserted that none such existed, to his knowledge.

So anxiously solicitous was the Irish government not to mislead the Roman Catholics with false hopes, that they never gave them, during the two years the Union was in agitation, any reason to know what line Mr.

Pitt was likely ultimately to take upon their measure. In consequence of this studious reserve on their part, much of the influence of the Roman Catholic body was exerted against the Union, and so little did the Roman Catholics, who had been in communication with the Irish government, feel themselves entitled, from any previous explanations they had received, to expect Mr. Pitt to take the decisive line he did in favour of their claims, that he believed his doing so was a matter of considerable surprise to them.

His lordship proves, also, at length, that Lord Cornwallis gave no *pledges* to the Catholics of their obtaining the privileges they demanded, on any future occasion; and this will be thought not the least interesting part of the pamphlet before us.

As to the gentleman who assumes the character of an ancient Irish Saint, Columbanus, we have reason to believe that even the lower grade of *beatification* will be denied him by his clerical contemporaries of modern days;—and as to *canonization*, that is at an infinite distance. We suspect, indeed, that the pamphlet under report is not his first crime; and that the Apostolic Vicars in Ireland would be beside themselves, were they bound by orders from their superiors to acknowledge his assumed rank in the celestial hierarchy. Can we assign any causes for this? we shall not travel out of the record. Hear what he says.

It is generally known, that Dr. Kelly has been nominated to *Tuam*, by the *Secret Consistory* of Maynooth, in defiance of all the Suffragan Bishops of Connaught, each of whom seems to have been active in opposition to the man, who is thus unexpectedly elevated above them; and that much rancour has prevailed on this subject, not only amongst the leading men of the second order of our clergy, but amongst the bishops themselves!

The truth is, that twenty-one Suffragan Bishops have entered into a solemn compact with the four Archbishops of Ireland, that they, the Suffragans, shall be allowed to bequeath their respective dioceses to whomsoever they please, provided the Archbishops are allowed to do the same; and so *Doctor Troy* has bequeathed Dublin to a Mr. Murray; *Doctor Dillon* has bequeathed *Tuam* to a Mr. Kelly; other Bishops also, have already elected their own successors, without the least reference to the feelings of the subordinate clergy, gentry, or nobility, and this is styled *Canonical election*! This is the boasted, this the glorious *Spiritual Independence* of the Irish Church!.....

I call upon all those Irish who love their country, all those who are attached sincerely to the Catholic religion; I call upon the bishops themselves, as they value their salvation, to consider well, 'ere it be too late, that a Reform is necessary, not in one, nor in two, but in several points of *Discipline*, in the actual state of the Irish Church; that the want of this Reform is becoming more apparent every day; that it is manifesting itself to our own *Laity*; that it is increasing with the increase of our population; that we might as well attempt to arrest the course of the Sun, as endeavour to conceal this necessity from our own people, or to prevent its operation, without altering the present system; that if a reform does not commence from ourselves, in a spirit of true Christian humility and disinterestedness, it must commence from others; and that then, those seasonable remedies, which ought to originate in the kindness of friendly admonition, will be inflicted, *even by our own people*, in a spirit of passion which is always blind, anger which is always intemperate, and *Religious hostility* which never confines itself within the bounds of *Christian moderation*.—Is there a parish in Ireland, the population of which has not doubled within these last thirty years? Is there a priest who does not acknowledge that he has too many people to attend to? How many parishes are there that ought to be divided into two? Is there one priest more now in these parishes so doubled and quadrupled, than there were thirty years ago? Have not you and I seen women, far gone in child birth, *fast* until after sun-set, waiting for older and more infirm people than themselves, to receive the Sacrament first? And are not murder and rapine increasing in proportion as private confession is *hurried over*, and the priest's examination is *less severe*?

The writer goes on to prove the *election* of bishops, and even the *election* of the Pope himself: he traces the custom into early antiquity; and says some very strong things on it. He expresses too his dissent from the document handed to Lord Castlereagh by the bishops, and on which much of his lordship's argument is built: he calls it *smuggled*; most *ungenerously smuggled*; a *deed of darkness*: because the *election* to a vacant bishopric is denominated "*a recommendation as usual*:" these are his words.

Be it remembered, that those very bishops, who in this deed of darkness, usurped to themselves the ancient rights and privileges of the second order of the Irish Clergy, are fed, clothed, and maintained at the expence, and by the voluntary contributions, of those

very parish priests whom they attempted thus basely to betray.

Whether this language proves his position or not, we apprehend it sufficiently proves our assertion that this modern *Saint Columbanus*, will not be substituted for his ancient namesake, by permission, or under the patronage of any who consult the feelings and opinions of the titular archbishops and bishops of Ireland.

What then is our conclusion from the whole?—that the Catholics are not at a point among themselves: that there are very wise, very well-meaning, and very good people among them;—but they are not aware of the impulse exerted in urging them forward, nor of the extent to which *some* intend to carry those principles and propositions, which they now recommend under the most specious affirmations. We see in these attempts much ambition, much worldly-mindedness, much craft; but we see no endeavour by the superior clergy to ameliorate the condition of their inferiors. We see a few great folks struggling for seats in the House of Lords; in the Commons House of Parliament; but the mass of the people is no further noticed than serves to brag of their numbers, and to boast of their physical strength. This is called a *religious question*: we see no suggestion of any improvement in religion, throughout the whole course of it; we should be better pleased with a single proposal for extending the advantages of instruction in a Catholic province: or for advancing the interests of morality, in a Catholic community. In the mean while we cannot but express our satisfaction at the deference shewn to the public, by communicating, in an authentic shape, by means of the press, those arguments that were employed in debate. The public may now judge on them: their validity is open to examination, and the facts they contain are preserved for the advantage of the future historian, and the instruction of succeeding generations. They prepare the mind also for the further examination of these principles, *before* similar petitions shall be brought forward; and thus the question in all its parts and bearings, may be thoroughly sifted, previous to that final decision which it will one day undergo; and which will terminate, we hope happily, a subject of infinite anxiety, apprehension, difficulty and importance.

Lettre au Comte Moira, sur les Espagnols et sur Cadiz. Letter to Earl Moira, on the Spaniards, and on Cadiz. By the Baron de Geramb. 4to. pp. 72. London, 1810.

THE Baron de Geramb has distinguished himself by a spirit of adventure in the service of his own country. He is a magnate of Hungary, and has exercised his military talents under an Austrian commission. He felt too severely the debasement of that sovereignty, when it stooped to ally itself with Buonaparte, to remain longer attached to its colours. He embarked for Spain. He visited Malta and Sicily in his way. He made the Spanish coast during a beautiful moonlight night; and we learn from him, that previous to entering the port, the chaplain called the crew to prayers: to this duty, after the silence of a few minutes, succeeded a national song, of which the chorus is a vehement imprecation against the enemies of Spain.

The feelings of the Baron's mind seem to have transported his imagination instantly as he set his foot on Spanish ground. Cold blooded Britons will refer to the assent of warmer spirits, though not more ardent patriots, those extraordinary, whether of seeing or hearing, with which this officer's good fortune favoured him. And we, preferring by much his observations, or anecdotes, of a military nature, shall select them as the principal subject of our article.

I expected, says our author, to see in Cadiz, that agitation which accompanies a great crisis, and especially a national insurrection: I was mistaken: the appearances before my eyes possessed something of austerity. I remarked steadiness in discourse, and gravity in action. No exclamations, no abuse, no imprecations: those who met saluted each other with some short phrase, energetic, and terrible in its effect.

How profound must needs be that silent hatred, since nothing can express it! How concentrated, since no transport can satisfy it; a hatred which does not act without its object, nor evaporates without necessity! "Feel this heart," said a Spaniard of high birth to me, "it has no place for love, esteem, filial piety, or fatherly feelings: hatred fills it entirely; dilates it; agitates it; prompts its every beating, and penetrates its every pore."

The English troops being admitted into Cadiz, performed conjointly with the Spaniards the duty of the place. I went frequently, at day break, to visit the advanced guards; I took particular pleasure, in contemplating a regiment of Scotch Highlanders, whose high stature, fierce countenance, and national uniform, presented to my mind the descendants of those heroes which Ossian sung, and recalled the remembrance half fabulous, half fact, of the ancient Caledonians.

One morning when the air was cold and misty, having taken a turn to where they were on guard, I saw some of their sentinels without plaids, which, I perceived, they had wrapped the Spanish Soldiers in. I could not prevent an involuntary motion of surprise and tenderness, and I cast on one of these brave Scots, a look which he perfectly understood. "General," said he, "we felt no cold, and they had no cloaks."

Another day, being informed that several officers of the Staff were gone forward with the Duke of Albuquerque, to reconnoitre the positions of the enemy, I mounted my horse, and rode to the duke, who was then in the act of giving orders, seeing him greatly exposed, I said, "General, withdraw from hence: you will get yourself killed." I had hardly pronounced these words, when a spent bullet, struck him on the cheek and lodged in the collar of his coat. "General," said he, with most admirable sang froid in offering it to me, "receive this as the keep-sake of a Spaniard who esteems you. But, take care of yourself, for with your hussar uniform, and your orders which decorate it, you are more exposed than I am."

I shall not enter, my Lord, into a detail of the immense preparations making at Cadiz to render that place impregnable, though it is less strong by such mighty labours, and by its singular situation, than by the invincible courage of its inhabitants; it is enough to say, that according to the testimony of all capable military men, and the observations I myself have made, I think I may safely declare that if this city is well defended, the enemy will never obtain possession of it.

We cannot but be pleased with the compliment paid by the Baron to our brave countrymen: and to his opinion on the defences of Cadiz, we have only to add our wishes, that the fortifications may be proof against cannon balls, and their defenders against golden showers.

This letter the baron has printed privately, to distribute among his friends; but we understand, an English translation of it will soon appear.

A popular Essay on the Structure, Formation, and Management of the Teeth. Illustrated by engravings. By John Fuller, Surgeon-Dentist, with six plates. 8vo. pp. 140. Price 6s. Sherwood and Co., London : 1810.

THE teeth are subjects of every one's daily experience and attention. Some persons know them to be both troublesome and painful; and few are without recollections of what they have suffered from the diseases by which they are accompanied. Did nature intend such diseases, in bestowing these useful assistants to the organs of digestion? It cannot be thought. But the variety of disorders now attached to the human frame, and acting on it, whether derived from immediate or remote progenitors, affect even these looser bones, and render the nerves of the teeth liable to pains by which the stoutest patience is often subdued, if not exhausted. When such a predisposing cause is called into action by circumstances, the sufferer has little hope of a quiet life; and recourse to the advice of an experienced dentist is his best prudence. It is well, however, for such patients to obtain some previous acquaintance with the subject. Parents too, will think it their duty, as it certainly is their advantage, to be informed on the nature and structure of the teeth; in order that they may direct their children judiciously, on an article which relates both to health and appearance. For that purpose, such a little manual as the present will be found extremely useful. It does not affect extensive learning, the minutiae of anatomical or physiological detail; the author confesses that his style may appear unpolished; but his aim has been familiarity and clearness of expression. The intention is laudable; and Mr. Fuller has executed it with respectability. The treatise appears to us to be the result of experience; of an intimate acquaintance with the subject, and of observations made in the course of practice. The history of the formation and growth of the teeth may be new to some, and the provision made by nature to supply the second sett, before the first are shed, is interesting to all. The engravings, in which this natural magazine of teeth forms a distinguished article,

are extremely well executed: they shew distinctly what could not be expressed by description; and form a valuable appendage to the work. The tract may be read with profit, were it only to know to what extent diseases of the teeth affect the stomach and bowels, and disorder even the whole frame. As to operations on the teeth, properly speaking, they require a steady hand and a quick eye; which can only be obtained by assiduity and practice. Mr. Fuller, we suppose, reserves his evidences of possessing these, for personal consultation, by those who more immediately need recourse to them.

Hymns for Infant Minds. By the Authors of Original Poems, Rhymes for the Nursery, &c. small 12mo. Pp. 100, price 1s. 6d. Conder, London : 1810.

SOME of these little poems are hymns, i. e. actions of praise; and some are not properly described by that title. Whoever has perused the former works of these authors, will expect to find in the present, pious sentiments, pleasing versification, and ingenious turns of affection. They will not be disappointed. Nevertheless, we doubt whether the *deep* seriousness of some verses, or the general learning of others, is *quite* consistent with the ordinary disposition and powers of *infant* minds.

We could wish for children so very good: — but are reminded by the proverb, of "bachelors' wives and maids' children"!

The following is a pretty poem, but no hymn; the idea of death and eternity is introduced twice; the first time, unnecessarily, and prematurely: it certainly injures the effect of the last stanza.

SUMMER AND WINTER.

When sweet summer flowers appear,
We wish that they always would last;
But Winter must shortly be here,
To sweep them away with his blast:
Spring, summer, and autumn, still hasten away;
The roses must fade, and the blossoms decay.

Like winter, old age will be found;
All stripp'd of our blossoms and fruit,
We still may remain in the ground,
Though nothing be left but the root:
But wither'd and bare we must ever remain,
For spring will not cover our branches again.

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Then let us, since time's on the wing,
And death and eternity near,
Endeavour, while yet in our spring,
To prepare for the end of the year;
That we may not look back with remorse and
dismay,
To think how this season was wasted away.

And then, when the summer is gone,
Our youth and maturity past,
Old age will come pleasantly on,
And bring us to glory at last!
Nor shall we reflect with a sigh or a tear
On any gay season of happiness here.
In heaven no winter they know
To wither their pleasures away;
The plants that in Paradise grow
Shall blossom, but never decay:
Then for these fading pleasures no longer we'll
care,
But hope we shall spend an *eternity* there.

Original Poetry; by Victor and Cazire.
Royal 8vo. pp. 64, price 4s. Worthing.
Phillips, 1810.

SURELY modern poets are the most unhappy of men! Their imaginations are perpetually haunted with terrors. While others are congratulating themselves on a beautiful day, and basking in the enlivening rays of the sun, these votaries of the muse of misery see nothing but glooms, and listen to the pealing thunder, distant or near, as fancy dictates, "not loud but deep." In the evening "black whirlwinds," and "yelling fiends" beset them on every side, in spite of the golden beams of the declining sun, or the cheerful azure of a cloudless sky. At night,—ghosts,—hobgoblins,—shadowy forms, death, devils, disaster, and damnation, dance around them, in dire dismay, till their "souls are chilled,"—their "blood is frozen,"—their "heart sinks within them," and miserable they are, to be sure! At length they commit their sorrows to paper; they publish, and the public are enraptured with their sufferings. Well, after all, the Fairy people for our money! There was something so blithesome and gay in the gambols of the elfin crew "that frisk'd in the frolicsome round;" "something so equitable in their rewards and punishments! We, who might confidently expect to find "sixpence in one of our shoes," while lubber louts intent on mischief might be pinch'd and pull'd with-

out mercy,—we regret the change. Willingly would we renounce all the phantoms and spectres of Monk Lewis and Mrs. Radcliffe, to enjoy a rencounter with a ring of those lightly tripping dancers, whether by moon light, or star light. But alas!

Farewell rewards and fairies,
Good housewives now may say;
For now foul sluts in dairies
Do fare as well as they!

As sung the witty Bishop Corbet, long ago:
Now, under the fascination of these
cheerful ideas, what can we say to such
terrific meteors of song as those which
lit before us in these poems? e. g.

Horror covers all the sky,
Clouds of darkness blot the moon,
Prepare! for mortal thou must die,
Prepare to yield thy soul up soon.

Fee ee the tempest raves around,
Fierce the volleyed lightnings fly,
Crashing thun'ler shakes the ground,
Fire and tumult fill the sky.—

Hark! the tolling village bell,
Tells the hour of midnight come,
Now can blast the powers of Hell,
Fiend-like Goblins now can roam.

So, So: we cannot be frightened by a spectre without a tempest, it seems: certainly all poets of feeling will allow that a tempest affords a delightful opportunity for strong painting, glowing description, and the full range of fine compound epithets: intermingled with blue lightning, chilling blasts, howling storms, sulphureous clouds, and black marble tombs; or gaping graves, as the case may be.

Can any thing possibly be finer—that is more terrific—that is—a hem!—than the following? —

The night it was bleak the fierce storm raged
around,
The lightnings blue fire-light flashed on the
ground,
Strange forms seemed to flit,—and howl tidings
of fate,
As Agnes advanced to the sepulchre gate.—
The youth struck the portal,—the echoing sound
Was fearfully rolled midst the tombstones around,
The blue lightning gleamed o'er the dark chape
spire,
And tinged were the storm clouds with sulphi
rous fire.

Still they gazed on the tombstone where Conrad
reclined,
Yet they shrank at the cold chilling blast of the
wind,
When a strange silver brilliance pervaded the
scene,
And a figure advanced—tall in form—fierce in
mien.

A mantle encircled his shadowy form,
As light as a gossamer borne on the storm,
Celestial terror sat throned in his gaze,
Like the midnight pestiferous meteors blaze.

SPIRIT.

Thy father, Adolphus! was false, false as hell,
And Conrad has cause to remember it well,
He ruined my Mother, despised me his son,
I quitted the world ere my vengeance was done.
I was nearly expiring—'twas close of the day,—
A demon advanced to the bed where I lay,
He gave me the power from whence I was hurled,
To return to revenge, to return to the world,—
Now Adolphus I'll seize thy best loved in my arms,
I'll drag her to Hades all blooming in charms,
On the black whirlwind's thundering pinion I'll
ride,
And fierce yelling fiends shall exult o'er thy bride—
He spoke, and extending his ghastly arms wide,
Majestic advanced with a swift noiseless stride,
He clasped the fair Agnes—he raised her on high,
And cleaving the roof sped his way to the sky—
All was now silent,—and over the tomb,
Thicker, deeper, was swiftly extended a gloom,—
Adolphus in horror sank down on the stone,
And his fleeting soul fled with a harrowing groan.

December 1809.

December! what a dismal ditty for
Christmas! no, Sir :—

ever 'gainst that season
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
no spirit dares stir abroad;
The nights are wholesome, then; no planets
strike,
No fairy takes, no witch hath power to charm,
So hollow'd and so gracious is the time!

However, we must not part with our
poets unkindly: we adopt their own good
wishes (*numberless* though they be), in
their own words and verses :

May misfortunes, dear Girl, ne'er thy happiness
cloy,
May thy joys glide in peace, love, comfort and
joy,
May thy trials with soft pity for other woes flow,
Woes, which thy tender heart never may know,
Oh dear! what sentimental stuff have I written,
Only fit to tear up and play with a kitten.

Now, adieu, my dear——I'm sure I must tire,
For if I do, you may throw it into the fire,
So accept the best love of your cousin an' friend,
Which brings this nonsen-ical rhyme to an end.

Obedience the Path to Religious Knowledge. A Sermon preached before the University of Oxford, at St. Mary's, Jan. 28, 1810, by Daniel Wilson, M. A. Vice Principal of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. 8vo. Pp. 63. Price 2s. Parker, Oxford. Hatchard, London. 1810.

This is an able and excellent discourse. From the text, John vii. 16, 17, *If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God*: the preacher takes occasion to reprehend a reliance on intellect and learning, the mere exertion of natural talents, assisted by literature; and mere curiosity, in approaching the Scripture. He says,

If you are disposed to do the will of God; if you are serious and in earnest about religion; if you are desirous to receive its doctrines that you may be saved; if you are determined in reliance on the grace of the Holy Spirit, from whom alone any good resolution can proceed, to follow the truth, as you may discover it, in the regulation of your temper and conduct, then you shall know of the doctrine, you are a proper subject for religious instruction, your enquiries will be practical, and therefore humble and successful.

This may be very intelligible at St. Mary's; but were religion for the first time offered to an unlettered individual, he would be greatly at a loss for some previous ideas; and how should a heathen know that the *Christian* religion requires this disposition, in order to his understanding the scriptures which are offered to his perusal, and to which he can bring only natural intellect, improved by study or information? The position is correct to a certain degree; but its character is changed by making it universal. There can be no doubt but many men of strong minds have first directed their understanding to Divine Truth, and have afterwards felt its influence on the heart. Grace deals differently with different persons; or else, the qualifications for profiting by scripture required by the preacher, would exclude many valuable converts. —

We accept his doctrine, therefore, properly explained, and are happy to see it

supported by so much vigour of mind, and so much justice of remark. The exemplifications of it, drawn from real experience are undeniable; and we believe, that infidels really intending to practice virtue and exalted piety, yet refusing the aid of Christianity, are extremely rare. Those who sin wilfully, may despise a doctrine into which they have not *impartially* enquired: but those who *do* enquire impartially, will certainly discover that doctrine to be of God which induces conformity to his moral perfections here, and promises complete attainment and enjoyment hereafter.

such articles as are best adapted to the capacities of the juvenile mind, and reserved the greater part of those words which have been commonly treated as synonymous for a future and distinct work, which is intended to embrace all that can be said on that subject.

WEAPON, ARMS, FIRE-ARMS, ARMOR, GUN,

Are all general terms for some kind or kinds of instruments which may serve the purpose of attack or defence.

Weapon is the most general of the above terms, implying any thing which is either fitted for the purpose of attack and defence, or can be converted to that purpose. In this sense it not only includes every species of arms, fire-arms, &c. but is moreover applied to other things which may be substituted in their place; as, "Guns are destructive weapons;" "Many animals carry their weapons about with them;" "The cat, tiger, lion, use their claws as weapons both of attack and defence;" "I had no other weapon in my hand than a stick;" "Swords are dangerous weapons in the hands of indiscreet people;" also figuratively for any thing which may be made the instrument of doing any injury morally; as, "Power is a no less dangerous weapon in the hands of a body of men than in that of an individual, and may be turned against those whom it is intended to protect;" "Her weapons were tears;" "To put weapons into any one's hands against oneself;" that is, to give any one grounds of accusation or blame against oneself. Sometimes this word has a limited sense to imply artificial instruments of offence. "He carries offensive weapons about with him;" "Have you any weapons about you." **Weapon**, is in Sax. *weapenf*, in Low Ger. *wapen*, High Ger. *waffen* and *wapen*, Swed. *vapn*, old Ger. *uaffen* and *wepna*.

Arms is the next most general term for all artificial weapons for attack as well as defence, in Fr. *armes*, Lat. *arma*, from *armus*, an arm, because that is the member principally employed in the use of such weapons. As **arms** always imply warlike instruments, the word is figuratively used for war itself; as, "To take up arms;" "To resort to arms;" "To fly to arms," &c. **Arms** being less general than **weapon**, is of course more in familiar use, and consequently less elegant.

Firearms, as the name denotes, limits its signification to those instruments of offence used in more modern times, which are always attended with an explosion by means of inflamed gunpowder. This word is either used in a general sense for all such instruments; as when we say, "Before the invention of firearms;" or it is used for only the smallest of the kind; as, "We commonly keep firearms in our house."

Armor or armour, in Fr. *armure*, in Lat. *armatura*, is a collective name for all that serves to shield the body from the effect of offensive weapons; the different parts of which have the name of harness, shield, helmet, &c. It was formerly in general use, but is now laid aside.

Gun, supposed to be a contraction of *man-gon*, an engine formerly in use for casting stones, is used for every instrument which sends forth balls, that is, in fact, all firearms; the sending forth balls being no less a characteristic of these weapons than the emission of fire. It is a word less frequently used in this general sense than firearms, on account of the particular acceptations in which it is employed.

In our Fourth Volume, page 901, we gave a slight account of the first and second part of this work: the whole must be taken together, to judge properly of it. The dialogue form between the preceptor and his pupil, is with great propriety dropped toward the conclusion of this part, and only introduced as a specimen of the manner of using this compendium.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE REVIEW DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the *Literary Panorama*.

Sir,

From circumstances within my recollection, I think it likely that I have been the means of inducing your reviewer, when reporting on the subject of "Christian Benevolence in attempting the conversion of the Jews,"* to employ stronger terms in describing the manners of that people at their Synagogues, than he otherwise might have done. I learn from your publisher that the number containing that article had not appeared twenty-four hours, before an exception was taken to it; and it has been publicly complained of in the Gentleman's Magazine for August last, by Mr. W. Hamilton Reid. Give me leave, therefore, to state the following facts.

I have heard a lady, a kinswoman of my own, affirm, that she was addressed, for the purpose alluded to, by a Jewish gentleman at the Jews' Synagogue. That the sexes are separately seated when in the body of the place is true; but, as they enter by the same door, I conclude that this invitation took place *at the door, while entering*, [it might,

nevertheless be "during the devotional services"]. I knew another lady, who having entered the women's gallery, was there accosted, somewhat roughly, in language importing, "Ah, Christian! you come to seduce our husbands: get you gone! go!"—That the Jews impute no guilt to connection with *foreign women* (i. e. women not of their own nation) is well known.—What their practice is, Mr. Alexander, in his Memoirs of the late Benjamin Goldsmid, has given modern instances, not only in the immediate subject of those Memoirs, but in his Jewish connections, also. Yet Benjamin was a man of literature, "and knew the law." I suppose Mr. A.'s authority for his anecdotes is sufficient, not only as he is of the Jewish nation himself, but as his wife is cousin to Mrs. G.'s, and I purposely select a work published by a Jew, as my authority, in preference to many others, which, being the work of Christians, [*Christians!*?] might be charged with fabrication to answer defamatory purposes.

As to the behaviour of the men during worship, I can speak from personal observation. The assembly certainly had the appearance of "a rabble walking to and fro," rather than of a devout congregation; and during the reading of the law, and the chanting of other parts of the service, I heard "business transacted and engagements made" (as stated in your quotation from a work reviewed)—for the conversation passed in English, among a party immediately behind me. I presume that the same indecorum continues; as having had occasion to mention it since to a Jew, formerly a reader at one of the Synagogues, he confessed and lamented the fact. He assured me, however, that "Duke's-Place," was not to be considered as exemplary in politeness, or decorum; and that other Synagogues not so crowded, were much more quiet, and orderly. On that distinction, I can bear no evidence. But, I believe it is an acknowledged fact, that there are at least *two national classes of Jews* in our metropolis; and candour is willing to hope that what may be true of one of them, does not apply to the other. It was at "Duke's-Place," that both the incidents relating to the ladies occurred; and that my observations were made. The Jews have certainly, within a few years, paid more attention to the relief of their poor, than they did formerly: they may also have accomplished other reformations; evidence of which would give great pleasure to yours, &c.

FIDELIS.

September 10, 1810.

* Compare *Panorama*, Vol. VIII. p. 652.

LITERARY REGISTER.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post-paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the works.

WORKS PUBLISHED.

Antiquities.

The Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, Volume VII.; containing fifty plates, 12mo. 15s.

Biography.

A Dictionary of Painters, Sculptors, Architects, and Engravers; containing biographical sketches of the most celebrated artists, from the earliest ages to the present time; to which is added, an appendix comprising the substance of Walpole's anecdotes of painting in England, from Vertue, forming a complete English school, 12mo. 10s. 6d.

A New Biographical Dictionary, corrected to July 1810, containing an interesting account of the lives and writings of the most distinguished persons in every age and country. By James Ferguson, Esq. and assistants. Closely printed on a new pearl type, 5s. 6d.

Botany.

An Introduction to the Science of Botany, chiefly extracted from the works of Linneus. To which are added several new tables and notes. By the late James Lee, nurseryman and florist at the Vineyard, Hammersmith. The fourth edition, corrected and considerably enlarged, by James Lee, son and successor to the author, 8vo. 14s. boards; and with the plates accurately coloured, £1. 1s.

Classical Literature.

Observations in Illustration of Virgil's celebrated Fourth Eclogue. Illustrated by an appropriate engraving, 8vo. 15s.

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Letters on the Elementary Principles of Education. By Elizabeth Hamilton, author of the Memoirs of Modern Philosophy, Cottagers of Glenburnie, &c. The fifth edition, with additional matter, and the whole revised and new arranged, 2 vols. crown 8vo. 16s.

Instructive Tales, collected from the Family Magazine. By Mrs. Trimmer, 12mo. 4s.

Les Beautés de l'Histoire, tirées des Auteurs Anciens et Modernes de toutes les Nations; ou, Essai sur l'Education Morale de la Jeunesse; dans lequel on tâche de la porter, par des Exemples aimans, à l'amour et à la pratique de toutes les vertus. Nouvelle édition, revue et corrigée, par L. C. Morlet, 12mo. 4s. 6d.

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An Illustration of the Egyptian, Grecian and Roman Costume, in forty outlines, with

descriptions; selected, drawn, and engraved by Thomas Baxter, imperial 8vo. 16s. royal 4to. £1. 12s. 6d.

Jurisprudence.

Remarks upon a Report of the Judgment, delivered by the rt. hon. Sir John Nicholl, knt. LL.D. Official principal of the Arches Court of Canterbury, upon the admission of articles exhibited in a cause of office promoted against the Rev. W. W. Wickes, for refusing to bury, according to the rites of the church of England, a child baptised by a dissenting minister, 2s.

Mathematics.

The Means of Finding the Longitude at Sea, in four dissertations on the first principles of natural philosophy, astronomy, geography, navigation, and on the mathematical and mechanical means of finding the Longitude at sea. Second edition, augmented with an introduction, containing a comment on Newton's Principia, &c. illustrated by maps and plates. By Major General Vi-count Grand de Vaux, author of the History of the Mauritius; of the Cosmographical Columns of the Celestial Map; of a New Division of the Four Quarters of the World, &c. &c. 4to. £2. 2s.

Medicine.

An Examination of the Prejudices commonly entertained against Mercury, as beneficially applicable to the greater number of liver complaints, and to various other forms of disease, as well as to syphilis. By James Curry, M. D. F. A. S. &c. One of the physicians to Guy's Hospital, and lecturer on the theory and practice of medicine, 8vo. 2s.

Medicine and Chirurgery.

Some Observations upon Diseases chiefly as they occur in Sicily. By William Irvin, M.D. F.R.S. Ed. Of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and physician to his majesty's forces, 8vo. 5s.

The Sauria Medicamentum; a selection of Medical Formula distributed into classes, and accompanied by pharmaceutical and practical remarks. By R. Pearson, M.D. The fourth edition, adapted to the last editions of the Pharmacopœia of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, 8vo. 8s.

Mr. J. Fuller has published a Popular Essay on the Structure, Formation and Management of the Teeth. The object of this work being of a very general and popular nature, the author has particularly aimed at familiarity and clearness of expression. A concise but correct natural history of the teeth is followed by explicit directions for their treatment through the various stages of dentition, perfection and disease, accompanied with observations on artificial teeth, describing the most approved methods of their application and management. It has been the author's

endeavour, to comprise in this little work every circumstance instructive or useful; and the facts and opinions are entirely the result of observation and experience. It is illustrated by six quarto engravings, accurately executed from drawings made expressly for this work, 1 vol. price 6s.

Miscellaneous.

Reflections on the Character of the Hindoos, and on the importance of converting them to Christianity; being the preface to, and conclusion of a series of Oriental letters, which will shortly be published. By Thomas Forbes, Esq. F.R.S. 2s.

Elizabeth, by Madame Cottin, elegantly translated into Castilian Spanish, 12mo. 5s.

The British Novelists; with an essay, and biographical and critical prefaces. By Mrs. Barbauld. Printed uniform with the British Essayists, 50 vols. royal 18mo. £12. 12s.

Observations upon a Review of the "Herculaneum," in the Quarterly Review of last February, in a letter to the rt. hon. Sir William Drummond. By John Hayter, A.M. chaplain in ordinary to the Prince of Wales, superintendent of the Herculaneum manuscripts, &c. To which is subjoined, a letter to the author from Sir William Drummond, 4to. 3s. 6d.

A Second Reply to the Edinburgh Review. By the author of a Reply to the Calumnies of that Review against Oxford, 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Encyclopaedia Britannica, Vol. XX. Part 2, which completes the new edition of the work, 4to. 15s.

The Defence of Lieut. Col. John Bell, of the first battalion of Madras artillery, on his trial at Bangalore, before a general court martial, as it was read in court by his counsel, Charles Marsh, Esq. barrister of the supreme court of judicature, and the king's advocate in the vice admiralty court at Madras, 5s.

A Letter from a gentleman high in office at Madras, upon the late discontents in that presidency; containing comments on the principal transactions of Sir George Barlow's government, 1s.

Minutes of the proceedings of a general court martial, held at Bangalore, on the 10th January, 1810, on major Joseph Storey, of the first battalion of the 19th regiment of native infantry, late senior officer commanding at Masulipatam, 4s.

Dr. Drake's Essays on the Rambler, Adventurer and Idler, and of subsequent periodical essays, vol. 2, sep. 8vo. 10s. 6d. A few copies post 8vo. 14s.

Characteristic Incidents drawn from Real Life; or, the History of the Rockinghams; interspersed with a description of the inhabitants of Russia, and a variety of interesting anecdotes of Peter the Great. By Mrs. Pilkinson, 12mo. 4s. 6d.

A Second Letter to Lord Teignmouth,

occasioned by his lordship's letter to the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D. with remarks upon his lordship's defence of the British and foreign Bible society. By a Country Clergyman, 1s. 6d.

Philology.

A New Dictionary of the English and German Languages, compiled from the best authorities, and containing a considerable number of modern words and terms of art, not to be found in other dictionaries. In two parts, 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 4s. and on fine paper £1. 11s. 6d.

Poetry.

An Inquiry into the Nature and Extent of Poetic Licence. By N. A. Vigors, Esq. jun. royal 8vo. 15s.

Original Poetry. By Victor and Cazire, royal 8vo. 4s. boards.

Political Economy.

The History of the National Debt, from the revolution in 1688 to the year 1800; with a preliminary account of the debts contracted previous to that era. By the late J. J. Grelle, of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, 8vo. 14s.

Theology.

A Charge, delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Sarum, on the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th of June 1810. By the Rev. Chas. Dauberry, archdeacon of Sarum, 1s. 6d.

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

Antiquities.

Mr. Gall will soon publish a work on Grecian Antiquity, with a variety of plates.

Classical Literature.

An improved edition for schools of the original text of Juvenal and Persius, cleared of all the most exceptionable passages, illustrated with explanatory notes, and preliminary essays, by the late Edward Owen, M.A. rector of Warrington, will appear in about a month.

Drama.

The Modern Theatre, or a Collection of Modern Plays acted at the theatres royal, London, in 10 volumes royal 18mo. is expected to appear early in November. The work is edited by Mrs. Inchbald, and will correspond with her British Theatre and Collection of Farces.

Lillo's Dramatic Works, which have long been extremely scarce, are reprinting in a superior manner, with additions, and will soon be ready for publication.

Education.

A new French work will shortly appear entitled, "Contes à ma Fille," par Bouilly, Membre de la Société Philotechnique, de

celle des Sciences et Arts de Tours, &c. to these tales which are expressly adapted for young persons under the age of 15, the various difficulties of the French language, the exceptions to its principal rules and the eccentricities arising from caprice or fashion, are purposely introduced for their instruction. A translation of these tales is also in great forwardness.

Fine Arts.

A set of prints to illustrate the poem of the Lady of the Lake, from paintings by Cook, are now engraving in the first style by Warren, Heath, Egleheart, and Armstrong, for the publishing of the poem.

Jurisprudence.

George Ross, Esq. of the Inner Temple, is preparing for publication the Law of Vendor and Purchaser of Personal Property, considered with a view to mercantile transactions.

Mathematics.

Mr. Woodhouse of Caius College, Cambridge, is about to publish a work on Isoperimetrical Problems, and the Calculus of Variations.

Medicine and Chirurgery.

Mr. Stevenson, of Great Russel Street, pupil to the late Mr. Saunders, will shortly publish a practical work on a very prevalent disease of the eye.

Miscellaneous.

In the press, and speedily will be published in 1 vol. 8vo. *Hints on Toleration*: in five essays submitted to the rt. hon. Lord Viscount Sidmouth and to the Dissenters. By Philanthropist, the design of this work is stated to be, to enquire into the principles upon which an enlightened religious toleration should be founded; and to shew the extent to which the legislature should exert its authority, over the religious opinions of the people. The work will contain, also, an examination of the claims of the Roman Catholics and Protestant Dissenters; and a considerable portion of the work will be devoted to the consideration of the subject of Lord Sidmouth's late motion, viz. On licensing persons and places for the performance of Divine worship.

In preparation, and speedily to be published in one volume, 8vo. A Translation of Breitkopf's Remarks on the History of the Invention of Printing; together with a summary of the contents of an enlarged work on that subject.

Mr. Allnutt of Henley, is about to publish a new and improved edition of his account of the navigation of the rivers and canals west of London.

Notices on the present internal State of France, translated from the French of M. Faber, late a public officer in that country, are

announced for publication. This work is said to be from the pen of one of the ablest political writers of the French government, and contains an exposition of the highest importance to Great Britain and the world. The author was a witness of the system described, and an agent under it.

A fifth quarto volume of Mr. Burke's works is in the press, under the superintendence of his executor the Bishop of Rochester.

Mr. A. Nesbit, of Farley, near Leeds, will shortly publish a complete Treatise on Practical Land Surveying.

Novels.

Mrs. Green, the anonymous writer of some works of popularity and merit, has in the press a romance, in 4 volumes, entitled *The Royal Exile; or, Victims of Human Passions*. It is grounded on events of great interest to this empire which took place in the 16th century.

Poetry.

The Rev. Charles Lucas, of Avebury, Wilts, has in the press a poem in blank verse, called *Joseph*, historical, patriarchal, and typical, with notes.

A new edition of the poetical works of Dryden, in an uniform size with Mr. Malone's edition of the prose works, with the notes of the late Dr. Warton, Mr. John Warton, and others, is in the press, and will appear early in the winter.

Political Economy.

Another volume on capital punishments, in addition to one already published, is in the press, and is expected to appear early in the next season. To this volume, will be added by way of appendix, extracts relative to the subject of prisons, &c. from the following: *Liancourt's Travels in America*, *Isaac Weld's Travels through North America*, *Lowrie's Account of the Penal Laws of Pennsylvania*, *Turnbull's Visit to the Philadelphia Prisons*.

Theology.

A new edition of the works of Archbishop Secker, in six octavo volumes, is in forwardness at the press.

The Rev. James Rudge, is preparing for the press, Twenty five Discourses on the Creed, delivered at the church of St. Ann, Limehouse, at the afternoon lecture.

Dr. Watkins is engaged in a History of the Bible; or, a connected View of the Sacred Records; with copious dissertations and notes, forming an entire commentary on the inspired volume. An appendix will be subjoined, containing memoirs of the apostolic age, chronological tables of sacred and profane history, &c. to form two quarto volumes.

Topography.

A work is now in the press, giving an account of the present state of the Spanish colonies, which, from political circumstances are becoming every day more interesting. A particular report will be included of Hispaniola, the Spanish division of the Island of Santo Domingo, with a general survey of the settlements on the southern continent of America, their history, trade, navigation, productions, populations, &c. and a statement of the sentiments of the inhabitants, on their relative situation to the mother country. By Mr. W. Walton, a gentleman resident from his early youth in Old Spain and her dependencies, and qualified, by a life actively devoted to commercial pursuits, for the task he has undertaken, having personally visited all the colonies and settlements he professes to describe: and being familiar with the genius and habits of the people, and versed in their language. Having assisted in an official capacity at the siege and capture of the city of St. Domingo, under General Carichael, he possesses superior advantages; this work may be expected in the course of a month.

PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

—Homo sum:

Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.

Report of the Number of poor Children, and others in the several Hospitals, under the Care of the City of London, for the year 1809.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

Children apprenticed, and discharged 156; Nine whereof being instructed in the Mathematics and Navigation, were placed apprentices to Commanders of Ships } 156

Buried
Under care in London and at Hertford 1105 } 1238
Admitted on Presentations 133 }

The support of this hospital principally depends on Benefactions and Bequests, that part of its Income which is permanent, is far short of maintaining the usual number of children, whose education qualifies them for the church, for naval service, and for every station in life according to their abilities. From the antiquity of the greater part of the buildings in London and at Hertford, they are become so ruinous as to be unfit for repair.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

Patients admitted, cured, and discharged 4033 in-patients: 4813 out-patients, many relieved with money, clothes, and other necessaries, to enable them to return to their habitations. } 8846

Proposita Philanthropica.

Buried	312
Under cure, { In-patients	430

Out-patients 368

Total 9956

This being the most ancient hospital in the City and Suburbs of London, and having escaped the great fire in the year 1666, the buildings by length of time became so very ruinous, that in the year 1729 there was a necessity that great part thereof should be taken down; and a subscription was then entered into by the governors, and other charitable persons, for defraying the expences of rebuilding the hospital; which hath been progressively erected and finished, without any diminution of the number of patients on account of such building.

The charge and expence of this hospital much exceeds the certain revenues thereof: there not being a fund sufficient to admit and support the many poor, wounded, maimed, and sick objects, who daily apply for relief.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL IN SOUTHWARK.

Cured and discharged of wounded, maimed, sick, and diseased persons } 2607 in-patients: and 4523 out-patients: many of them relieved } 7130 with money and necessaries at their departure, to support them in their journeys to their several habitations...

Buried	179
Under cure, { In-patients	404

Out-patients 173

Total 7886

The number of persons constantly relieved in this hospital being so large, the expences also, in all the following articles, being enormously increased; in food and physic;—for necessary repairs, both on the estate and in the hospital itself;—particularly for the late gradual repair of all the wards, and furnishing them with iron bedsteads, and other appurtenances to the same: therefore many of the worthy governors of this charity, induced thereto by the benefit which must naturally accrue to the patients from such an alteration (as they will not now be so liable to be disturbed in their sick and restless moments, by the annoyance of insects common to most habitations, but particularly to hospitals) entered into a voluntary subscription towards defraying part of the charge: but, notwithstanding their additional bounties, the annual expence of this hospital far exceeds its certain annual income.

BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL.

Received under commitments by the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen of this City, as Vagrants or disorderly persons, who have been kept to hard labour (or received correction) ... 253

Received poor persons committed before they could be passed to their respective parishes, as required by a law Act of Parliament	300
Apprentices now, for the most part, received from Christ's Hospital, brought up in divers trades and manufactures, and maintained in, and at the charge of this hospital.....	36
Total	589

DIDASCALIA.

LYCEUM.

Monday, September 3, a new melo-dramatic opera was brought forward at this theatre, under the title of *Plots! or, the North Tower*. This production we understand, is from the prolific pen of Mr. Arnold, the manager—on whose productions we have had repeated occasion to animadvert.

The present piece is one of those vehicles for music, for which this theatre has been remarkable,—but although not entitled to enumeration, the poetry is not quite so bad as some we have heard; and the music is in general very pleasing.—We think it unnecessary to tire the reader with a detail of its plot; the principal character of it, is the extravagant unnatural Baron of Hexhamdale, who is continually plaguing himself and his vassals, with imaginary plots against himself and family. This character aided by a half knave and idiot of a poaching clown, and a blunt jailer, with two pairs of lovers, successful and unsuccessful (not an iota of either new to the stage), form the principal ingredients of the mess Mr. Arnold has again cooked up for the benefit of play-going folks in hot weather;—to which must be added as auxiliaries, a band of marauders, a northern tower, a subterraneous passage, and the castle clock, which in the very first scene, strikes and “begetting an awful attention in the audience,” enables the marauders to sing this exordium to the piece :

Hark! thro' the long resounding halls
The Castle Clock sounds drearily;
Slow, as the swelling long note fails
The Centry Counts it wearily.*

Whilst o'er the bosom of the vale,
The soft vibrations onward sail;
Till wide expanding as they fly
The sounds in distant murmurs die.

* We felt this to be rather an awkward beginning to the opera—for before the marauders had “ drearily ” sung the history of the sailing of these “ soft vibrations ” “ o'er the bosom of the vale,” we had begun to gape, and were almost “ wearily ” inclined to sleep, ere the “ distant murmurs died.”

Shortly after, the village clock is made to strike, on purpose, it should seem, to introduce more of this mechanical movement poetry; for, immediately Gondibert, a dangling lover enamoured with Frederica, the lady of the North Tower, falls a singing about Old Ocean, aye, that he does, and then descants upon the village clock. We have inserted this song among the *storms and winds and waves* specimens in page 1163.

Our readers will no doubt dispense with our extracting more poetry from this production; we shall therefore merely add, that the opera ends in the usual way, and knocking up *all plots*, and putting off *sorrow till to-morrow*, makes every body happy *around*, while the dance beats the *ground*, as the *finale* charmingly informs us :

No more shall dread of plots *alarm us*,
Smiling joy shall beam *around*;
Mirth and pleasure now shall *charm us*,
While the dance shall beat the *ground*.
Away with care, away with *sorrow*!
The self-same fate which frowns *to day*,
With better luck, may smile *to-morrow*,
Hence with every care *away*!

This theatre closed for the season, Sept. 15. An address was delivered by Mr. Raymond, in which he said that “ *every exertion* had been made to render the English “ *Opera* worthy the protection of the English nation.”—This is indeed melancholy news for the lovers of an English *Opera*; for if *every exertion* has been made for that purpose, after seeing the trash we have endured, we must inevitably pronounce the *case hopeless*.* But let us attend to Mr. Raymond, who at least, at the latter end of his address, came nearer to truth and reason.

“ A national institution which holds forth promises of protection, reward and encouragement, to the national talent, must be *fully supported by a national feeling*; and if a *tithe-part* of that patronage which is bestowed on a *FOREIGN ESTABLISHMENT* by the *wealthy part* of this proud and happy country, should ever be extended to our *native opera*, then is there every fair promise that English talent shall not only equal, but *excel* that, which, at *so enormous an expence*, is *yearly imported from a FOREIGN LAND*.”

Yes, Messrs. Arnold and Raymond, *then*, and *then only*, will the English nation have a noble and splendid *opera*, *viz.* when the Italian singers and French dancers are cut adrift—and English performers—English, Sirs, from top to toe—are placed in their stead. No doubt that that very capable critic the treasurer has cautiously informed you that

* We say *hopeless*, and for the truth of this remark, compare *Panorama*, Vol. V. p. 1112, and Vol. VII. p. 1324.

your French dancers have not answered your purpose, and that your *ballets* borrowed from the *répertoire* of the Italian Opera House, have failed of that attraction you *once* expected.

One word more; in our account of the close of the first season of the English Opera, we complained, that the new productions had made others as well as ourselves, "as melancholy as a gib cat, or a lugg'd bear, " or an old lion, or a lover's lute, or "the drone of a Lancashire bagpipe"—and it is with considerable chagrin we now add, that our melancholy has not been cured by this second year's productions, which have been unworthy of literature: their poetry has been mere jingling trash, absolutely without that point which is to be found in even the *Grub-street* elusions, composed for the delight and recreation of the little masters and misses of this happy island, &c. g.

Little Jack Jingle

Play'd truant at school,
They made his bum tingle
For being a fool.

He promis'd no more,
Like a fool he would look,
But be a good boy,
And stick close to his book.

The Lyceum re-opened on Thursday, Sept. 20, for the winter season, by the Drury-Lane company—with *The Hypocrite*, and *The Mayor of Garratt*.—We suspect that managers of play-houses, are becoming either incorrigible, or that they wish wilfully to pervert the taste of the public, and mislead the morals of a people worthy better caterers for their amusement—else why should they chuse such a play as the Hypocrite, which unites the very extremes of indecorum, perhaps more than any other piece in the language? A respectable print, the *Times*, justly remarks, "the language of this piece is an insult upon religion, the manners of the piece are an insult to modesty, and the writer when he attempted to make hypocrisy ridiculous, only produced a virulent invective on the most honorable and most exalted feelings of our nature. It would become the *good sense* of the managers to exclude this play from the number of their stock pieces."—To which we add, that it would become the *good sense* of the managers, (if they have any) to exclude the *Mayor of Garratt* also—for what benefit can possibly arise from ridiculing the militia, or the volunteers at such a time as this? It may please Buonaparte no doubt—but Englishmen ought to blush to see that ridiculed, which it is more than probable, may one day be their dependence for protection from the horrible *arrests* of a sanguinary tyrant.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

This theatre opened for the winter season on Monday, Sept. 10, when another *Yahoo* exhibition commenced, similar to the disgraceful brawlings of last year, under pretence * of the managers not having given up those private boxes they had promised to a tavern dinner last year. This bear-garden business lasted several nights, till the managers at length, to obtain peace and quiet, opened the few remaining private boxes to the public on Monday, Sept. 24.

A noble and elegant theatre has been built for the accommodation of the public, and we conceive the conduct of the public in this instance, as completely unworthy the liberal times we live in: why deny Covent-Garden what Drury-Lane has been unanimously allowed by the three branches of the legislature? If our readers will turn to p. 539, of our present volume, they will find in the 9th clause of the Act of Parliament for rebuilding Drury Lane Theatre, the following grant, viz. "that the committee may contract and agree for the purchase of such messuages, ground, property, machinery, wardrobe, and other articles, as they shall deem necessary, for erecting, decorating, and making fit for representation the said theatre; and for arranging the terms upon which a limited number of private boxes may be let, should they find it expedient, &c."

The silly introduction of a parcel of Italians, to squall and flirt upon a British theatre, has been the means of showering down upon the managers well-merited contempt—but, as we wish to make a distinction, we are by no means inclined to hunt them to death, after they had made a proper concession by dismissing the Italians, and begging only to be allowed as many private boxes as Drury Lane Theatre is allowed. It has been said in our hearing, that certain people whose duty it was to act otherwise, and who shall at present be nameless, gave every exertion in their power to harrass the Covent-Garden managers; we shall make further enquiry on this subject, and if so, we can only hint that if ever they should be in a similar situation, it shall be our bounden duty to communicate to the *real* public, who and what they were, and their services shall certainly not be forgotten; for if it is fair to harrass and ruin the proprietors of the English theatre of Covent-Garden, can it be unfair to banish from the realm the pestiferous

* It perhaps may not be *mal à propos* to remark, that the late Drury Lane theatre had nearly twenty private boxes, and yet no notice was taken of them by the reformers.

Our readers will not infer from this that we advocate the cause of the managers of Covent-Garden theatre, for we despised their arrogance in the first instance, almost as much as we do their abject baseness in their fawning address to the public. It is only the cause of justice we wish to espouse, but we must be allowed to add, that riots and savage conduct at a theatre, much more resemble the acts of uncivilized barbarians, the yells of a vindictive mob let loose from Bartholomew fair, than any thing liberal, or attached to the Muses: in some instances it was the unmanly rudeness of a cowardly host against an individual, and that individual too, a man of great merit—the rage of a triumphant army against a prostrate foe, who if he had not yielded must inevitably have been ruined. Where then was the heroic triumph? where the grandeur of the battle, for a few paltry boxes, which another theatre, a hundred yards from the scene of action, is to enjoy unmolested, guaranteed by Act of Parliament? and surely candour must allow that we had better have our theatres directed by the legislature, than run to a tavern, and solicit the *mild* interference and puissant *fiat* of a few inebriated, obscure, *soi-disant*, patriots! signing themselves, *pro tempore*, the representatives of the public at large.

At the close of the theatre in July, Mr. Kemble after alluding to the act enabling Drury Lane to build private boxes, very properly remarked,

" Such being the state of the case, we humbly presume to hope you will not enforce the full performance of the treaty, and we shall be happy to receive that as *the boon* of your liberality, which will be claimed by the other theatre as *a right* by law."—*Panorama*, Vol. VIII, p. 688.

It has been said, that the managers wanted to trick the public; but how can such an idea be supported, when they only ask, *as a boon*, what Drury Lane has been allowed, *as a right*, by law?—by a law too made since the *quarrel* begun? We therefore suppose the O.P.'s have in reserve a *bow-wow* exhibition for Old Drury, merely to shew their impartiality and equal justice!

However we are glad that peace and order have been at length restored, and sincerely happy shall we be in future to inform our readers what one of the daily prints has very sapiently anticipated; but of which we do not at present believe one word, *viz.* " that " Virtue herself shall emanate from the " scene, and consecrate their labours with " a smile."—In the mean time, it has been an awful lesson to the managers, perhaps a twenty thousand pounder,—may it likewise turn out profitable for the real public, to use their old right, in banishing senseless and immoral pieces from the stage.

THE PLAYERS.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

The Stage I chose—a subject fair and free—
Tis yours—'tis mine—'tis public Property.
All common Exhibitions open lie
For Praise or Censure to the common Eye.
Actors, a venal crew, receive support
From public bounty, for the public sport.
To clap or hiss, all have an equal claim,
The Cobler's and his Lordship's right the same.
All join for their subsistence: all expect
Free leave to praise their worth, their faults correct.
On this great Stage, the World, no Monarch e'er
Was half so haughty as a Monarch-Play'r.
Let the vain Tyrant sit amidst his guards,
His puny *Green-Room Wits* and *venal Bards*,
Who meanly tremble at the Puppet's frown,
And for a Play-house Freedom lose their own;
Bow down, ye Slaves, before these Idols fall:
Let Genius stoop to them who've none at all;
Ne'er will I flatter, cringe, or bend the knee
To those, who Slaves to all, are Slaves to me.

CHURCHILL.

Sir,
The season for theatrical amusements having commenced at what are usually called the winter theatres, I beg leave to call your attention to the actors, whose vanity (for which they pay so liberally to the doers of the daily prints to support,) has of late exceedingly overtopped their situations. Innumerable instances might be adduced to prove how far the art of puffing has been carried, supported by the money of the players, (for " no pay no Swiss,") to drown or delude the judgment of the public. You will, therefore, I hope, allow me, without any further exordium, to see of what stuff the principal players, as they now perform, are composed. But I beg leave to premise that I mean no personality, wishing only to exhibit a contrast, operating as a corrective to the nauseous flattery of their toad-eaters, and humbly conceiving that, to such puffs, and those of authors who occasionally write for the stage, some hints should be from time to time thrown out, *per contra*, to remind them of their *real* situation.

Voltaire always kept up his dignity with the players. " I beg," said he to Lekain, who contended that certain passages in *Zaire* should be delivered as he wished, " I beg you will recite those lines as *I* like—for I must tell you, Sir, that *I* know what *I* write, but you do not know what you act—your province is only to gesticulate"—which the *quarante savans* of the French Academy define, *faire trop de gestes en parlant*, and which Dr. Johnson says, is " to play antic tricks; to shew postures"—And this our *great* performers, to do them justice, amply

elucidate; for what with distortion of features, rolling about of eyes, and lolling out of tongues, they resemble more the convulsions of dying jack-asses than any thing human. To imitate the grunting of pigs, the braying of asses, &c. &c. constitutes in general, what is denominated by them and their silly flatterers, fine comic acting; and is what we have heard dignified with such phrases, as Garrick, with all his vanity, would have blushed to have had applied to him, although he might have been truly styled the very prince of actors; yet we believe that no author in his day would have had the sottish effrontery to have declared in print, "that no part, as originally written, could be equal to his talents,"*—if he had not previously forgot that such a man as Shakespear had ever existed.

One actor, with the dull formality of a Cicerone describing the tombs of our ancestors, shall put you in mind of the croaking of the ominous bird of night; while another shall strut across the stage, and by his waddling resemble more nearly an inflated balloon on a pair of tongs than any thing human.—Then another will roll his eyes about like a tiger seizing his prey—and this is to be called tragic acting—Another shall assume the likeness of an Essex calf, with all the vacuity the poor animal evinces on first arriving in Whitechapel; and this is natural acting.—Anon and you shall see another twist and turn his tail (queue) to and fro, and grin like a hyena in a rage, and with consummate audacity style this grimace, humour and superlative acting—from this, Mr. Editor, you would naturally suppose that good acting consisted in the circuitous twists of a man's tail.†—Another shall carry his arms dangling down his sides as though they were a pair of sandbags; whilst, again, you shall see another so agitate his carcase, that for some fifty seconds after he has delivered his speech, his whole frame shall shake like a jelly-bag, or the summit of a poplar tree, when dancing to the tune of the north-east wind—while, during its delivery, the strange animation of his face and demeanour has reminded you of a cat in a passion.

I have frequently seen another of our great tragedians, in endeavouring to express rage and despair, so twist and screw up his face, that at length, dwindling into "baby tenderness" and melancholy, it invariably reminded me of the puckered part of an apple dumpling. You

* Compare Panorama, vol. vi. p. 909.

† Ah, Mr. Editor, what a fine actor this gentleman would make if he could but be dub'd Bashaw with three tails!

may easily guess, Mr. Editor, what an effect such an exhibition must have, when accompanied too with a shower of gentle tears, filling up the crinks and crannies of these tragic pucers—talk of tears running down Pluto's cheeks indeed!—How often have I been diverted, by seeing another performer so elegantly and gracefully walk the stage, as perfectly to resemble the rolling about of an empty butt.

Such, Sir, are some of the leading characteristics of our great players—to which you may add, to complete their task of performing comedy, genteel or low, a few *damns*, *dammes*, and *damnations*, &c. &c. with many vile vulgarisms, and a certain pulling up of *inexpressibles*, and sprawling out of legs, so as to exhibit nothing that ever happened off the stage—and this the gentlemen of the theatre call *Prime and Bang up*; averring that all chaste acting is now entirely out of date, and fit only to get *goose*; which, Mr. Editor, as you and your readers may not perhaps thoroughly comprehend, (not being entire masters of the theatrical vocabulary) I must tell you means—*hissing*.

In your Panorama, vol. vii. p. 90, you certainly read the players a severe lesson; and though you have not since returned to the subject as you then promised, yet I must confess it has given me great pleasure to see you on all occasions keep high your independence—bestowing praise or censure with perfect impartiality—a conduct that few gentlemen connected with the press can boast, though so much good might result from it. But, Sir, you must be aware that the enormous salaries paid to these *gesticulators* inflate their pride and their arrogance; how different was the case formerly, let our records tell. The present vast size of the theatres and the quantities of play-going people* are no doubt some of the causes.

Go, Sirrah, take them to the *BUTTERY*,

And give them friendly welcome every one, was thought good enough for players in former days: and when in 1495, Henry VII. visited Shrewsbury and was entertained by the corporation, they, among other rewards, distributed *ten shillings* to Lord Shrewsbury's players, *six shillings and eight-pence* to the prince's, *three shillings and four-pence* to Lord Derby's, and they had the honour of being ranked next after the king's *footmen*.

After noticing, Mr. Editor, that I have set the abilities of some of our great performers in a new light, I remain,

Yours, &c.

QUIZ.

* One night, during the winter before Garrick went to Italy, the cash receipt of Drury-lane Theatre (though he and Mrs. Cibber performed in the same play) amounted to only £3. 15s. 6d. !!!

GOLD COIN AND BULLION.

No. II.

EVIDENCE ADDUCED BEFORE THE COMMITTEE
OF THE HON. HOUSE OF COMMONS,

[Continued from p. 810.]

Opinion has differed, and still differs, so greatly on the subject of the comparative value between Current Coin and Bank Notes, and the subject is so important in itself, that we have determined to divide into four distinct Parts, the information furnished by the evidence examined before the House of Commons on the subject.

I. The import, export, and home consumption of Gold, and Silver Bullion.

II. The course of exchange, balance of payments, and present state of British commerce; especially on the Continent of Europe.

III. The conduct of the Bank of England, and the proportionate issue of Bank notes.

IV. The conduct of the Banks of Scotland and of Ireland: with that of the Country Banks, and of other dealers in mercantile securities.

If opportunity permitted, these Parts might be formed into essays, and by being brought under consideration separately, might receive discussion adequate to their importance. The state of the present volume, into which we are desirous of compressing the whole of the subject, binds us to a conciseness and management which is much more the result of necessity than of inclination: and we have anxiously endeavoured to secure this object; notwithstanding the length of the article, which may seem to demand an apology, for the space it occupies.

As a considerable part of this evidence is composed of *opinion*, we have thought proper on this occasion to insert the names of the gentlemen whose sentiments we are repeating, in their own words, correctly. We have also endeavoured to avoid, where practicable, the repetition of what has already come before our readers in the Report itself; whereby, on the whole, to present as intelligible and clear a statement, as the intricacy of the subject will allow.

VOL. VIII. [Lit. Pan. Oct. 1810.]

PART I.

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF GOLD AND SILVER:
IN COIN AND BULLION.

Aaron Asher Goldsmid, Esq. Partner in the House of Mocatta and Goldsmid, Bullion Brokers.

During the last year the chief imports of Gold have been from the West-Indies, principally in doubloons: from the West-India merchants: principally Jamaica merchants. Bullion retail dealers in this country, collect small quantities and sell them to us in the wholesale. No Continental merchants being sellers to us. Nevertheless, some French gold and Portugal gold has been imported from Portugal; but comparatively not to any considerable amount. Gold has lately been sent over to the Brazils: and silver also. The Brazils some years ago was a considerable source from whence we derived our Gold through Lisbon.

Latterly the most considerable *sales of gold* have been made to Dutch and French merchants: gold of all descriptions: they have been made with a view to export. For home consumption, a very inconsiderable quantity of gold has been sold in proportion to the whole amount. The price of Gold began to advance rapidly since the last eighteen months.

You have stated, that it has come to your knowledge that gold has been sent to Flanders and to France for the purpose of purchasing corn?—Yes it has.—By the information of some of the purchasers of bullion.

Gold has been sent to several other parts of the Continent; to Holland particularly, and some small part to Spain; perhaps to Hamburg. Holland is the place to which by far the greatest quantity of Gold has been sent: considerably more than to France.

Towards the middle of the year 1808, the merchants trading to the Brazils and Portugal purchased gold and silver bullion, instead of *selling it* as before. The price of gold is guided by the general disposition of the buyers and sellers here and the prices abroad: there is seldom any great fluctuation, unless some great influx or sudden rise; for some considerable demand or large arrival will certainly tend to fall the price; and any considerable depression of the exchange would tend to raise the price, which might arise from many causes.

In fact, there frequently arise causes of which we are not aware of the original source, such as a particular demand for gold on the continent, as I believe, is the case in the present instance; or money going out of the country for the payment of troops abroad to any considerable extent would naturally have that effect.

Can you speak of a demand for gold upon

2 R

the continent: what information have you as to the extent of that increased demand, or the causes of it?—From what I have heard, I believe that it has greatly arisen from the practice of the French armies, who in their progress through the continent carry gold in order to pay the demands upon them; and as a proof of the probability of this circumstance, since the war in Spain, doubloons have borne a greater premium on the continent in proportion to other gold.

At what market?—In Holland.

Within six or seven years, have you ever known the price of gold at the mint price?—I have not.

Would you say that for any length of time during that period the price of gold has been at what you would call a steady price?—During the years 1806, 1807 and 1808 the price continued at £4.

Upon the sum of one hundred guineas full weight, how much would the first of those profits amount to in pounds, shillings and pence?—Fifteen pounds eleven shillings and sixpence.

Then for one hundred guineas melted into a bar, a seller at the difference between the market and the mint price of gold would obtain £121 11s. 6d. in Bank of England paper.

DIFFICULTY OF SWEARING OFF GOLD FOR LEGAL EXPORTATION.

William Merle, Esq. Banker and Gold Refiner.

Gold is very scarce now; but there is a great deal that we melt down, which cannot be exported, because it cannot be sworn off as foreign gold. We can hardly supply the trade; the silversmiths about London buy a great quantity of gold and melt it down; we buy it according to the report of the assay master; the want of it is owing to the shortness of supply; and, I apprehend, a great deal is smuggled out of the country. At ninety shillings an ounce, a current guinea is worth twenty-four shillings and a penny.

We have left off weighing Guineas, and so has every body lately, except the bank, because they pass even under five penny weights eight grains at £1 1s.

Do you ever receive gold as a banker from any quarter?—No, hardly ever: there is a house at Dorchester sent me up five hundred guineas, but they have been in store; I always keep some gold by me if I can.

The bank gives you out a stock of half-guineas and seven-shilling pieces, do they not?—No; I have gold lying at the bank in guineas, which has been lying ever since the stoppage at the bank took place, and cannot get half-guineas and seven-shilling pieces for them.

What is the oath before the court of alder-

men?—You swear that no part of the gold you produce has been the current coin, or clippings or meltings of the current coin of this country.

Supposing a foreign bar of gold has been manufactured into plate, and then it is brought to you to be melted and refined; could that be exported?—That I could not swear off.

Why not?—Because I cannot tell what the thing consisted of before it was worked up.

Do you mean to say, that you consider all gold as not exportable, except what you yourself know to be either foreign bar or from foreign coin?—Yes; we have a great deal of gold dust from Africa that we can swear off: I swore off near 4,000 ounces of Gold dust that I had from Africa; I believe I have got near 3,000 ounces coming now.

We used formerly to have so much gold that we could sell a good deal to the Bank; but we have not been able to sell any to the Bank for a long while.

There is always Gold in the market; if you will pay the price for it.

Does not Gold in Bullion bear that price in England which it ought to bear, considering the price which it fetches upon the Continent?—Yes; I suppose it is rather less than more; I should think it from six to seven per cent. in favour of the importer, out of which however he must pay the charges.

DIFFICULTY OF SENDING GOLD TO THE CONTINENT.

Abraham Goldsmid, Esq. Partner in the House of Goldsmid, Son, and Eliason.

What, in the present circumstances, do you reckon the cost and risk of sending Gold from this Country to Amsterdam?—I should think, under the present circumstances, that it is really impossible to send Gold to Holland.

How long have circumstances rendered that impossible?—About a month or six weeks, since the recent political changes in the state of Holland.

What is the expence of sending specie to Hamburg?—We have not sent any Gold direct to Hamburg these five years; none has gone, except either by Amsterdam or through Heligoland, and some by Gottengburg.

PRICE OF GOLD ON THE CONTINENT.

During that same period, has the price of Gold at Hamburg fluctuated much?—Not much, not more than 3 or 4 per cent.; it has not been more than 8½ or 9 per cent. above par, nor lower than four per cent. above par, the par being 96.

The price of Gold at Amsterdam has been as high as 17½ per cent. above par, and as low as 12½ above par, which it is now.

A guinea, or Gold equal to what is con-

tianed in a guinea, is worth about 25s. at Paris.

Then the price of Gold at Hamburgh and the price of Gold in London are nearly equal?—They are.

John Louis Greffulhe, Esq.

I find an agio in favour of Gold regularly quoted at Paris, at from 15 to 25 cents. per cent., which is 1-7th to 1-4th per cent.: at Hamburgh and Amsterdam there is no such established difference, but it may perhaps be worth notice, that in the latter place the principal current coin, that is, ducats, is intrinsically worth five guilders and *five* stivers, *set* at the rate of five guilders and *twelve* to *fourteen* stivers.

The value of Gold seems, upon the whole, to have experienced some increase, as compared with silver, during the last few years.

If the supply of silver from the mines were increasing in a greater proportion than the supply of Gold, would not that have the effect of raising the relative value of Gold in the general Bullion market, the world?—I should conceive so.

If, from any political circumstances, there should be a long continued increase of the demand for Gold above what had been the former demand for it, would not that also have the effect of raising the relative value of Gold to silver?—Certainly.

Are you acquainted with any material fluctuation in the price of Gold on the Continent during these last two years?—There have been very considerable fluctuations.

Have not the demands for the payment of Armies during war, always created a considerable addition to the price of Gold?—Yes, probably some addition; and many other causes might be assigned for a comparative high price of Gold, such as the anxiety to convert property into Gold, from the effects of alarm produced by war or other political circumstances, which Gold may probably be hoarded, or otherwise withdrawn from circulation and from the general market, to a considerable extent.

James William Morrison, Esq. Deputy Master of His Majesty's Mint.

From whom do you receive at the Mint the ingots of Gold which have been produced from guineas?—From the Bank of England; they have been the sole importers of Bullion into the Mint for half a century, with the exception of an instance which I remember, of Gold being brought by the Bank of Ireland to be coined.

Robert Binley, Esq.

What is now the proportionate rate of Gold and silver in Europe?—The proportionate rate of silver to Gold in this country is 15,200 to one.

In the Account of Gold and Silver coined at the Mint since 1797, &c. ordered by the House of Commons the 20th of February 1810, it is stated from the Mint, that three or four hundred thousand pounds of gold has been coined on an average in the last nine or ten years; has any part of that coinage consisted of guineas?—No, it consisted of half guineas and seven shilling pieces.

Did the two to three millions coined in each of the years 1797 and 1798 consist of guineas?—Principally of guineas.

John Allen, Esq.

Does it not appear, that upon the whole, the annual quantity of Gold, from all the Mines taken together, is in a somewhat decreasing state up to the period of 1794 or thereabouts?—In the course of half a century it has DECREASED in the proportion of about six to five.

What has been the increase in the quantity of silver?—In the course of half a century the INCREASE has been in the proportion of three and a half to two; my account of three-fifths of the silver produced, reaches down to 1804, and the account of Potosi to 1800.

Can you state whether there is any considerable quantity of Gold or silver in circulation, or hoarded, or brought to the market, or laid up in stores, in Spain or Portugal?—There is no want of silver in circulation, but there is a scarcity of Gold both in Spain and Portugal: there was not so much Gold to be had last year, when I was there, as in 1804.

Has not Gold, at the last period to which you have alluded, increased in value when compared with silver, and how much?—There was always a small agio on Gold in Spain; it is very difficult to get any at present, and I believe the agio has increased, but I cannot say to what amount.

Charles Grant, Esq. M. P.

Can you state the relative value of Gold and Silver in India, whether it has undergone any change within the years you have mentioned?—I believe it has undergone no change within the years I have mentioned; in China the relative value of Gold and Silver was as late as the year 1730, about 10 to 1; but now it is about 16 to 1. I apprehend the change took place many years ago, from the continual accumulation of Silver in China, and probably an increased demand, and a diminished supply of Gold.

What do you conceive to be the relative quantity of Gold and Silver in circulation in India and China?—In China, I believe, there are neither Gold nor Silver coins; but I understand Silver to be the great medium of all transactions there. In India, Silver coin is also the great medium of circulation. I do not understand that Gold is a legal ten-

der any where, except upon the Coast of Coromandel, in pagodas, and in a very limited way in Gold *Mohurs* at the principal British Settlements.

About the year 1750, before we possessed Bengal, when that country was supposed to be in a flourishing state, that very year, upon the transmission of the tribute paid to the emperor of Delhi, they were left with hardly any circulating medium; and that their circulation, next year, was filled by the Bullion which was then annually imported from Europe. In our own time, at that season of the year when the collections of the revenue run very low, there is likewise generally a scarcity of circulating medium. From these and other circumstances, I conclude with respect to Bengal, and suppose the same may be concluded with respect to the other parts of British India, that the quantity of circulating medium is no more than sufficient for the necessary transactions of the year, and suppose it cannot be estimated beyond the annual amount of the public revenue of all kinds paid to the Company, probably less.

The Company have ceased of late years to send any Bullion to China; the chief of the Importations from abroad I take to be through the medium of the Americans, and from the Spaniards at Manilla. The Company have ceased to send Bullion, because they have increased their export of goods from this country, and their Presidencies, as well as the private traders in India have increased their Importations into China, which are available by means of bills of Exchange for the provision of that part of their returning investment, which their exports of this country do not purchase.

HOME CONSUMPTION OF GOLD.

William Merle, Esq. Banker, &c. resumed.

My consumption for the trade is as nearly as can be about *two thousand ounces* of gold a month; of such as may not be exported. What I supply to the jewellers and gold-beaters and manufacturers of that kind; that is, fine gold, quite pure. A considerable part of this Gold never comes back, because it is used for gilding.—Gold of all qualities, from £3 10s. down to £2 10s. that you cannot swear off as foreign gold, not seeing it beforehand: or if it was any trinket, or any thing of that kind, that could not be sworn off.

The demand for the home trade, is much about the same as in former years. I have a regular set of customers, jewellers, who use about a certain proportion every week; some of them perhaps use more than they used to do, in consequence of their trade increasing.—We have been obliged to stand still sometimes, and to wait till we could get it.

In consequence of the high price at which I am obliged to purchase Gold, I am compelled

to swear it off for exportation to get the price, for the price I give for it is higher than I can get for home consumption.

The present high price carries it abroad; for the Bank give no more for foreign Gold than they do for English Gold; the foreign Gold is now 12s. 1½d. above the English price, and the Bank cannot afford to give that; if the price of foreign Gold was to fall, the Bank would take it in the same as English Gold.

We buy from every body almost: from Goldsmiths in general; but we have a great many private persons coming every day and bringing thirty-six shilling pieces and so on: we also receive from merchants; sent over to them as remittances.

For the last six months the remittances have not come over in Gold as they used to do; the remittances from Portugal used to be in 36s. pieces; from Spain in doubloons. We used to have large quantities from Hamburg, but there is none comes now.

From the West-Indies, we used to purchase a good deal; we have not had much the last six months, but at times we used to have; and from the East-Indies too.

I have had a great deal of African Gold this last year; within the last four or five months 4,000 oz.

Gold from the East-Indies is constantly coming in; we have a little from one and a little from another, it amounts to a quantity at last; we are buying foreign Gold more or less every day.

I have no doubt but guineas are collected to be sent abroad; I have heard it has been the practice of a number of people to attend among the butchers in Whitechapel and other markets, and to give a premium for them; indeed there is a salesman in Smithfield from whom I used to receive a great deal of light money, and who has asked me whether I would not give a premium for it, which I refused, and he said he could procure *five per cent.* upon it.

We never found any difficulty in procuring Gold, till the course of exchange had taken such a turn as to create a demand for it abroad.

Samuel Thomas Binns, Esq. Dealer in Bullion.

The persons who buy Gold from us are in general button-makers and china-dealers, or persons employed in gilding china, and jewellers.

You suppose that gold to be used in home manufacture?—Yes.

HOME CONSUMPTION OF SILVER.

William Merle, Esq. Banker, &c. resumed.

My consumption in silver may be about *twenty thousand ounces* a month among the trade, and I sell a vast quantity of dollars to

merchants; but I do not export any thing myself.

Nor import any thing?—No; I receive a great deal from my friends, when the Spanish ships come home; I have had a great deal from Cadiz and from the South Seas; I have had a great deal of silver from Buenos Ayres.

Do you melt down Spanish dollars?—Yes, a great many; if I have not bar silver, I am obliged to melt dollars.

I have not known in my recollection that silver has been so low as the standard price; the standard price would be about $5s. 2\frac{1}{2}d.$ an ounce; dollars are threepence an ounce worse in quality than standard silver.

A dollar is worth now four shillings and ninepence: silver is about fivepence an ounce now above the coinage price. That is about nine per cent. [Gold being sixteen per cent. above its coinage price, and silver only nine.]

A great many dollars go out to the West-Indies, and perhaps very little Gold goes there, but Gold is taken over to the Continent and not dollars.

What is the cause of the present price of silver bullion being higher than the coinage price?—The demand. I have a great demand for dollars, and perhaps I must give $5s. 7d.$ on Monday, because they are wanted to go out, and I therefore must get them at the best price I can; perhaps that may last for a month or perhaps only for a week; dollars vary every week an halfpenny or a penny an ounce.

Are not the bankers in the habit of giving a premium for silver?—We used to do it till we got the stamped dollars; I have given an hundred and one pounds for a quantity of coin worth sixty if it was melted down, though passing for an hundred, but I have given that premium to get it, bad as it is, particularly at harvest time; it is always very scarce then.

It comes back again afterwards?—Yes, some of it; but we have given one and an half per cent. for it, notwithstanding.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BY REMITTING GOLD.

Charles Lyne, Esq. Merchant.

As far as my knowledge goes, there appears to have been great difference lately in respect of the import of gold, it being smaller.

Since when has that change taken place?—I cannot precisely say; I should think in the course of these three or four years.

Gold has been lately exported from this Country to the Brazils in small quantities; what coin has gone, has been chiefly silver: Spanish dollars.

The apprehension of a rupture between this Country and North America, created a great desire on the part of our manufacturers and dealers in cotton to purchase the cotton in the Brazils to import into this Country.

There being no takers of bills on England; the importer of cotton makes his purchase more readily by sending cash from this Country: it has obtained about two years.

Did not specie go to the Brazils from Europe longer ago than two years?—From Portugal, I conceive, Gold has been sent to some of the Brazil settlements for many years back; for example, to Pernambuco, and Maranhão, and this while the importation of Gold was taking place from the Rio into Portugal; and the same is the course of the trade now, but through the intervention of this Country.

From what you had occasion to know of Portugal before the removal of the seat of government, did you conceive the balance of trade between the Colonies and the Mother Country to be usually in favour of the former or of the latter?—In favour of the Colonies.

What do you conceive to be the state of the trade between this Country and the Brazils?—Very considerably in favour of this Country.

Are remittances made in specie from the Brazils to this Country, in discharge of that balance?—Considerable remittances are made from thence in dollars to this Country, from the Rio.

Is gold prohibited by the laws of the Brazils from being exported?—It is, under severe penalties.

Is silver prohibited?—Foreign coin is at present allowed to be exported.

Do you conceive that since the removal of the seat of government, Gold is sent from the Brazils to Portugal?—I conceive there is none.

Have you any information as to the quantity of Gold that used formerly to be sent from the Brazils to Portugal?—I have not.

This Country was supplied with the Brazil cottons formerly, through Portugal.

The Government paper money of Portugal, bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, was given for sums as low as six shillings and nine-pence.

Portugal could not send us Gold, because the country has been so drained when the French were there, that I conceive it is not to be had.

The following Tables are an important and valuable proof of the Evidence obtained by the Committee. They are selected from those annexed to the Report, and greatly elucidate the subject.

* * * In the first Volume of the LITERARY PANORAMA, p. 590, is given a table of the productions of the mines of Peru, of all the known metals, with remarks. For the Russian Gold and Silver mines, vide the same volume, p. 1021.

Coin or Bullion imported in His Majesty's Packets, into the Bank of England.

Year ends Jan. 5.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.
From Jamaica, Leeward Islands	£. s. d. 25,478 4	£. s. d. 35,810 5 0	£. s. d. 68,363 0 2	£. s. d. 541,084 10 1
Lisbon	130,646 6 2	46,581 6 0	996 0 0	66,399 16 0
The Brazils .....	.....	.....	.....	29,050 Dollars, 691 Joas; 1 box of Gold, valued at £8,648 7s.
Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	.....	808 18 0
Cuxhaven	Oz. 139,584 Silver Bullion.	3,100 0 0	—	—
Tonningen .....	.....	535,754 Silver Bullion.	—	—
Husum	Oz. 2,214,452 Bullion.	Oz. 657,452 Bullion.	—	—

Thos. Church, Deputy Accountant General.

March 17th, 1810.

GOLD delivered from Bullion Office of Bank of England, as Sales and Purchases by Private Dealers; from Jan. 1, 1809, to April 18, 1810.

	£. s. d.
Foreign Gold Coin	702,991 13 7
Bar Gold	392 8 11
Bar Gold, for Exportation	101,984 6 9
	£805,568 9 3

Note.—This Gold may have passed more than once, the Bullion Office having no information generally from whence the seller procures his Gold.

Bullion Office, Bank, J. Humble.
2d May 1810.

GOLD and SILVER deposited in Bullion Office of Bank of England, as imported from Abroad; from Jan. 1, 1809, to March 30, 1810.

	Silver.	Gold.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.
Per Men of War	1,369,971	176,958	1,546,929
Per Post-Office Packets	601,071	43,267	944,338
		£ 2,491.267	

J. Humble.
Bullion Office Bank,
2d May 1810.

General Estimate of the Annual Coinage of Spanish America.

	Dollars.
In the Mint of Mexico	24,000,000
— Guatimala	200,000
— Lima	6,000,000
— Potosi	4,600,000
— Sant Jago de Chili	1,200,000
— Popayan	1,000,000
— Santa Fé	1,200,000

Total..... 38,200,000

(From the Viagero Universal of Estala, vol. 20th, published in 1798.)

The same is estimated by Bourgoing (edition of 1806) from information communicated to him by Humboldt, at 35,000,000 of which Gold..... 5,100,000

Silver .. 29,900,000

The same estimated by Males-pia (MS.), at 40,000,000

Importation of GOLD and SILVER into Spain.

	Dollars. Reals.
Importation in the year 1794	17,648,878 7
do. 1795	23,567,521 7

From 8th Dec. 1801 to 29th August 1804, 24 years .. 107,308,152 0

Annual Average during this period .. 39,021,146 0

(From the books of the Spanish Custom-house.)

ESTIMATE of the relative Proportions of the GOLD and SILVER obtained from Spanish and Portuguese America, about the Middle of the Last Century.

G O L D.	Arrobas.	Marks.	
The quinto of Minas Geraes in 1753-4	118	50	
Do. other Mines of Brazil estimate	21	14	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Corresponding quantity of Gold	140	0	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	700	0	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Dollars.	Marks.	oz.	
700 Portuguese arrobas in Spanish marks	= 44,703	0	
Gold from Mexico in 1753-4	400,000		
Do. Santa Fé and Popayan, estimate	1,200,000		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	1,600,000	= 11,764	5
Gold coined in Lima, average from 1780 to 1789	3,536	0	
in Chili, average given by Molina 1787	= 5,200	0	
Potosi, average from 1780 to 1790	1,891	5	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total annual produce Gold	= 67,095	2	
S I L V E R.	Dollars.	Marks.	oz.
Silver from Mexico in 1753	= 11,594,000		
Do. Potosi, average	2,518,198		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	14,122,198	= 1,660,258	5
Do. Lima ; average from 1776 to 1785	297,936	5	
Do. Chili, average	30,000	0	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Allowance for omissions	1,988,195	2	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total annual produce Silver	= 2,000,000	0	

The proportion of Silver to Gold, about the middle of the last century, was therefore as 2,000,000 : 67,095, or as 100,000 : 3354 ; or about 30 to 1.

If the preceding calculations are well founded, the produce of Gold from America has DIMINISHED during the last half century, in the proportion of 67,095 to 56,638, or in the proportion of nearly 6 to 5 ; while that of Silver has INCREASED during the same period in the proportion of 2,000,000 to 3,517,647, or very nearly as 2 to 3½.

Estimated Quantities of Gold and Silver added to the Commerce of Europe, from 1790 to 1802 :— (Extracted from *Traité Élémentaire de Minéralogie, par Alexandre Brongniart* ; Paris, 1807.) It appears, that

1. The produce of Gold from the New World is, to its produce from the Old, as 3.5 to 1.

2. The produce of Silver from the New World is, to its produce from the Old, as 12 to 1.

3. The total annual produce of Silver is, to the total annual produce of Gold, as 52 to 1.

4. The total annual produce of American Silver, to the total annual produce of American Gold, as 62 to 1.

PRODUCE OF POTOSI.

Average Annual Quantity of Silver that paid the Royal Duties, from Dollars 1556 to 1800 inclusive, 245 years 3,353,900
1556 to 1578 23 — 2,043,969
1579 to 1735 157 — 3,895,352
1736 to 1800 65 — 2,518,198

Gold and Silver brought annually Dollars into circulation. Value 45,704,803
from the Old World 5,049,408
from the New World 40,715,395
from Spanish America *36,096,736
from Portuguese America *4,439,040

* A small error in M. Brongniart's Table affects the accuracy of these Sums.

Prices of Gold, in Europe.

HAMBURGH.						AMSTERDAM.					
	Gold. lowest price. highest.	Silver. lowest price. highest.				Gold. lowest price. highest. Advance on 355.	Silver. lowest price. highest.				
1804	97½.....99½	27	10.....27	12		10½ per cent.	11½	25	14.....26	—	
1805	98½.....101½	27	10.....27	11		13½.....	18½	26	—.....26	3	
1806	98.....103	27	10.....27	10		9.....	11½	24	17.....25	14	
1807	98½.....101½	27	10.....27	16		9.....	13	24	4.....25	4	
1808	102.....106	27	6.....27	12		10.....	17	24	18.....25	18	
1809	101½.....104½	27	10.....27	12		14½.....	20	26	—.....26	8	
1810	101	27	10			12.....	14½	25	16.....26	8	

Value of Gold and Silver at Hamburg, Amsterdam, and Paris.

An Ounce of Gold, English weight and standard (the foreign money reduced into sterling)

£. s. d.

At Hamburg	Price 101	— Exchange 29/ is worth	4	17	0
At Amsterdam	Price 144	— Exchange 31/6, Bank agio, 1 per Ct.	4	18	6
At Paris	Price 105	— Exchange 20	4	19	0
		An ounce of Silver, as above,			
At Hamburg	Price 27 10	— Exchange as above is worth	0	6	3
At Amsterdam	Price 26 8	do	0	6	5
At Paris	Price 53 60	do	0	6	4½

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BY REMITTING
SILVER.

Thomas Hughan, Esq. M. P., West-India Merchant.

The imports into Jamaica from the Spanish Settlements consist almost entirely of silver, although there are occasionally small quantities of Gold; the Bullion so received is generally in return for English goods and manufactures sold to the inhabitants of those settlements. The supply of Gold is chiefly from Cartagena and Vera Cruz.

There is little, or rather no intercourse between Jamaica and the Portuguese Settlements, although there are considerable quantities of Portuguese Gold at times current in that Island, which are obtained chiefly from the Spaniards. I am not aware of any supply of Gold being obtained from the United States of America; there has at times been importation into that country, of *counterfeit or light Gold* coin from the United States.

Owing to the high price of silver in England of late, dollars have borne a premium in Jamaica of from two to four per cent. above six shillings and eight-pence, [which is the currency value].

The exchange between Jamaica and England for the last two years has uniformly been very high in favour of England; at one time it was as high in Jamaica, for bills at ninety days sight on England, as *twenty per cent.* or £168 currency for £100 sterling; the exchange has since declined, and, by my last advices, it was at ten per cent. or £154 currency for £100 sterling. [The par is 140.]

The principal reason which has of late occasioned so high a rate of exchange, has

been the great export of manufactures from this Country through that channel for the supply of the Spanish Settlements, which of course created a great demand for the means of remittance to the manufacturer and others who had exported them. Goods to great extent and value being sent from this Country and sold to the Spanish settlers, the returns were to be made in such mode as best suited the convenience of the parties or as could be accomplished; this necessarily occasioned a great demand for bills of exchange upon Great Britain, and in proportion to that demand the value or price of those bills must be regulated: the returns for these goods from the Spanish settlements are made chiefly, but not entirely in specie, *i. e.* silver; the returns in Gold bear no proportion.

The exchange with Jamaica was below par at one period in twenty-five years; I think it was about the year 1791 or 1792.

The rate of exchange has been higher during the last two years than ever I knew it before.

The British manufactured goods are exported to all the surrounding settlements, — to the coast of the Continent, and to Cuba.

The trade between Jamaica and the Spanish settlements is very much increased, since an interruption was given to the commerce carried on between America and those countries; it has also been extended considerably since the commencement of the French usurpation in Spain.

Can you say whether the returns are made in six months, in nine months, or in twelve months; I wish to confine the question to the year 1809? — In the year 1809, I should think that hardly in any instance could the

manufacturer receive any return in twelve months from those markets.

A very considerable part of the supply of manufactured goods, now furnished to the Spanish Colonies from the free ports of Jamaica, used formerly to be furnished from the United States of America.

What do you consider the cause of that change?—One very powerful cause was the operation of the American embargo, which succeeded immediately to the passing of the Orders in Council in this Country; which necessarily threw a very considerable portion of the trade into this channel.

There is no regular issue of paper by any bank or banking company in Jamaica; the acceptances of private individuals, and certificates for the public debt of the island of Jamaica, are occasionally passed from one individual to another in payments. Not small payments. I never knew them used as remittances.

PART II.

EVIDENCE RESPECTING THE BALANCE OF TRADE: THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: AND THE COURSE OF EXCHANGE WITH THE CONTINENT.

From a Communication from Mr. Lyne.

" The balance of trade between England and those different countries with which it has commerce, being in favour of England, while the exchanges are so much against her, is, in my opinion, satisfactorily accounted for by the following facts:—By the balance of trade, which is in favour of Great Britain, being for the major part against South America, from whence it has not yet come back, and consequently cannot yet produce its effect in the general balance with other countries which are creditors:—By a greater amount of import from the Baltic, France, and Holland, than that of export thither from hence, which has created a great depression in the exchanges:—By a great difficulty and hazard in carrying on bill and bullion operations with the Continent, as also from some parts of the Continent to others; which consequently require greater profits to cover those risks, and causes therefore an augmented depression in the exchanges:—By the want of a concurrence of drawers and consequent competition, which enables the few individuals engaged in those operations to control the exchanges, and keep them so much depressed, to their own advantage:—And by the great export of specie for the payment of our troops on foreign stations, and for other Government purposes.

" These are, I conceive, the causes of the great depression in our exchanges, and the consequent export of specie. I do not

agree in opinion with those, who conceive that either the one or the other is occasioned by our circulating medium being confined to Bank notes; though I know of instances (and in which I have had much practical experience) where such effects have been produced by a paper money circulation, in different parts of the Continent of Europe. " The remitter to foreign countries, can place by bill remittances as many florins in Amsterdam, or as many marks in Hamburg, with £1,000 in Bank notes, as he can with £1,000 in guineas: and therefore it becomes obvious, that the courses of exchange between England and the Continent, would be precisely the same, whether the circulating medium be in Bank notes or in guineas, if the latter are to be kept in the country. But if guineas were the circulating medium, and they were to be sent to the Continent for the payment of the debt due from this Country, they would most undoubtedly have the effect of reducing the present great difference of exchange; and so would undoubtedly an equal amount of any other article: Guineas would produce the most speedy effect, inasmuch as, being of a more portable nature, they would sooner find their way into the Continent. But while guineas would thus produce the most speedy effect, it is equally obvious that merchandize of lawful export would produce a greater effect in reducing the difference of exchange: Guineas, colonial produce, manufacture, or any other article of commerce, are all changeable or saleable on the Continent for the same article, namely, the circulating medium there, whatever that may be; the effect on that side would thus in the first instance be precisely the same, but the effect on this side would be widely different, and in favour of the lawful export of produce or manufacture against that of guineas; for while in the lawful export of the former, there would be an open concurrence of exporters of goods and of drawers on the Continent against the same, which would produce a competition, and a consequent advance in the exchanges in favour of England, the unlawful export of guineas would be confined to a very few."

John Louis Greffulhe, Esq., a General Merchant, trading chiefly to the Continent.

It is a notorious circumstance, that imports from several quarters have been most enormous, while the exports, owing to political circumstances, have been very much checked. This I consider to receive a very strong proof from the circumstance of most of the articles imported into this Country from the Continent, being here at moderate prices; such at least as will afford no profit, or very small profit, to the importer; in fact, some of them considerable loss; while most of the

principal articles of export from this Country to the Continent command prices upon the Continent from 50 to 200 and 300 per cent. higher than the prices existing here: which, according to my conception, clearly proves that the imports have been superabundant, and exports very much curtailed.

Whether imports have not been made from the different ports of the Baltic in foreign ships, in the course of the last year and in the year preceding, with very little difficulty? —With very little difficulty indeed; a circumstance which made this item in the balance of trade particularly heavy against this Country, is, that the whole of that enormous trade has been carried on in foreign ships, which have been engaged at very heavy rates of freight, the whole of which freights must be remitted out of the country. There is another instance, one amongst many; I mean the imports of wines and brandies from France, which have amounted to very considerable sums, and in return for which, no merchandize whatever has been exported from this Country.

I conceive that the average of late of freight may amount to fifty per cent. upon the original cost of the goods.

These imports must be paid for, and therefore of course must be remitted out of the Country in some shape.

From the North of Germany decidedly, I should think there has been an excess of imports; not from Holland, though the imports from thence have been large: Holland, and particularly the Enns, have been the principal point through which the exports have latterly gone.

What have the exports to Holland chiefly consisted of? —Colonial produce and British manufactures.

Have the prices of the articles exported to Holland been high there? —Very high; they have yielded very considerable profit.

The difference in price of Cotton Wool in this Country and on the Continent at present is enormous; a pound of Brazil cotton selling here for 2s. is worth 6s. at Amsterdam, and 8s. at Paris.

In my opinion, it would have been wise and expedient to allow the exports of foreign coin and Bullion, to enemies ports: but the Board of Trade have persisted in refusing licences.

The export of colonial produce to the Continent, has certainly increased within the last year.

Have you any other causes to assign for the present low state of our exchange with the Continent? —I recollect no other commercial circumstance sufficiently material to deserve the attention of the Committee; but the Continental expenditure of Government for subsidies to foreign powers, pay of troops,

and other purposes, has no doubt materially affected the exchanges. Perhaps I should add in reference to the last two or three years, that most export articles have till lately ruled the low prices here, owing to the impediments on the Continent; of course the sum payable by foreigners for their supplies has been reduced accordingly.

No laws can prevent Gold from being exported. [If freely permitted] exportable Gold would sell for £4 10s. against Guineas, as it now does against notes. What I mean to prove by this is, that the high price of Gold should not be ascribed to bank notes, but altogether to the foreign demand.

Mr. ——, a Continental Merchant.

In my general idea of a par of exchange; it is the expression in the coins or denominations of the two currencies which are compared, of an equal weight of silver of the same fineness. I have no idea how a par can be ascertained without the precious metals being the foundation. The Hamburg currency is founded on silver, and the British currency is principally founded on Gold; the par of exchange cannot therefore be ascertained without fixing a relative value between these two metals.

The major part of the exchange operations between Hamburg and London being carried on at Hamburg, the course of exchange is principally fixed there, and receives its first impulse at Hamburg; the course from London upon Hamburg is regulated in a great measure by that from Hamburg upon London; thus, when there are more bills than required for actual payments, merchants employ their capital partly in purchasing of surplus bills, and sending them to London to get returns; they have, therefore, to take into their calculation the amount of interest on the bills so sent, as well as on those received in return, together with two brokerages and a commission to the London merchant, which, at the rate of 5 per cent. interest, without any other profit, amounts to a difference of about 1s. Flemish in the pound sterling. When the difficulties of communication are greater, and the penal restrictions increase the dangers and difficulties of such transactions, an additional advantage is required by the curtailed number of adventurers going into such transactions; and thus, when those difficulties existed to the greatest extent, the difference of exchange was full 2s. Flemish.

The restrictions which are imposed upon the exportation of Coin from this Country do not exist in the States just now alluded to. Guineas are only exported when the intrinsic quantity of Gold they contain makes it worth while to melt them, and at a period when the rate of exchange is so much below par as

to afford a considerable premium for so dangerous an undertaking, and when it cannot be worth any body's while to speculate in the purchase of them there, to return to England at a distant period, when the exchange must have risen so very considerably as to make it worth their while to return them.

If under a system of free exportation, guineas were at any time sent out from England to restore an unfavourable exchange with Hamburg, occasioned by the balance of payments, is it likely that the same guineas would, upon the exchange being restored, find their way back to England?—Yes; and more particularly so if in this country a moderate sovereign were put upon the coin; for instance, in Holland, where they coin millions of ducats, the more that goes out the better is their government pleased, because they make so much the more profit; in consequence of which, the Dutch ducat has become the most universal coin all over the Continent.

If the balance of trade between Hamburg and any of the neighbouring States from any sudden causes, should be very unfavourable to a great extent against such State, their coin will at Hamburg fetch no more than what it will produce in fine silver when melted down.

The bank of Hamburg receives no coins but a certain species of dollars, and bars of silver of 15 lot, 12 gran. per marc fine, which is 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ in 10 parts; the holders of such coins therefore, if they require to convert them into *banco*, must themselves get them refined to the necessary standard in bars.

This *banco* value represents nothing but a certain weight of fine silver, transferable from one person's account to another.

Does the bank at Hamburg receive Gold in the same manner?—No, nor does it even advance money upon a deposit of Gold; being liable to be called upon for silver and nothing else, they might thus not be able to fulfil their engagements.

A depreciation in the exchanges has always taken place whenever a paper currency has been put into circulation, that was not convertible into cash. The strongest instance is that of *assignats* in France. At the present moment we have a very strong instance in the paper currency of Austria and Denmark, where a forced paper circulation exists, in consequence of which the exchanges upon those Countries have varied in proportion to the difficulties that they have laboured under, and in proportion to the confidence founded in public opinion with regard to the credit such paper was entitled to. I do not know of any paper currency on the Continent that is not convertible at all times into cash, which is founded at all upon a

similar system of solidity to that in this Country, where, although the paper may not represent what is expressed upon the face of it, it does represent a something in fact equally real, though not applicable to equalize the balance of trade.

Most of the banks on the Continent, are government banks: such as are not under control of government, are obliged to fulfil their engagements.

Do you not conceive that the quantity of paper issued by those [government] banks has an influence on its price?—Yes, certainly; and we have seen a strong instance of it last summer, when, from the extraordinary exertions of the Austrian government, a considerable additional issue became necessary, in consequence of which the exchange on that Country fell an additional 50 per cent. and GOLD COIN FETCHED FROM THREE TO FOUR TIMES ITS NOMINAL VALUE there.

Did the Austrian and Danish governments receive their paper at its nominal value in the liquidation of imposts?—Yes, in a great measure from necessity, as HARDLY ANY COIN WAS TO BE SEEN IN THOSE COUNTRIES.

Has a limitation of the quantity of paper been resorted to in places on the Continent, as a means of rectifying the exchange under such circumstances?—Yes, it has very frequently.

At what pieces, and with what effect?—Always with a partially good effect. This reduction of the quantity of paper has been resorted to in Denmark, in Austria, and was even tried in France, during the period of the assignats; but upon any exigency of the government, they have again increased the quantity, which then tended again to lower the rate of the exchange with foreign countries.

Further, I am of opinion that the exchange would be much lower at this moment, if it were not for the importations received from America into Holstein during the last six months.

Since the conduct of the enemy which you have described, what other causes have continued to operate on the Continent to lower the course of exchange?—Very considerable shipments from the Baltic, which were drawn for and the bills negotiated IMMEDIATELY ON THE SHIPMENTS TAKING PLACE, without consulting the interest of the proprietors in this country much, by deferring such negotiation till a demand should take place for such bills; the continued difficulty and uncertainty in carrying on the correspondence between this country and the Continent; the curtailed number of houses to be found on the Continent willing to undertake such operations, either by accepting bills for English account, drawn from the various ports where shipments take place, or

by accepting bills drawn from this country, either against property shipped, or on a speculative idea that the exchange either ought or is likely to rise; the length of time that is required before goods can be converted into cash, from the circuitous routes they are obliged to take; the very large sums of money paid to foreign ship owners, which in some instances, such as on the article of hemp, has amounted to nearly its prime cost in Russia; the want of middle men, who, as formerly, used to employ great capitals in exchange operations, who, from the increased difficulties and dangers to which such operations are now subject, are at present rarely to be met with, to make combined exchange operations, which tend to anticipate probable ultimate results.

To do what causes you ascribe the present unfavourable course of exchange?—The first great depreciation took place when the French got possession of the North of Germany, and passed severe penal decrees against a communication with this Country, at the same time that a sequestration was laid upon all English goods and property, whilst the payments for English account were still to be made, and the reimbursements to be taken on this Country; many more bills were in consequence to be sold, than could be taken by persons requiring to make payments in England. The communication by letters being also very difficult and uncertain, middle men were not to be found, as in usual times, to purchase and send such bills to England for returns; whilst no suit at law could be instituted in the courts of justice there against any person who chose to resist payment of a returned bill, or to dispute the charges of re-exchange. Whilst those causes depressed the exchange, payments due to England only came round at distant periods. The exchange once lowered by those circumstances, and Bullion being withheld in England to make up those occasional differences, the operations between this Country and the Continent have continued at a low rate, as it is only matter of opinion what rate a pound sterling is there to be valued at, not being able to obtain what it is meant to represent.

Do merchants on the Continent make advances on property consigned, as heretofore?

—No.

From the course of our export trade, is not the Continent largely indebted to this country?—Very considerably; and in a much greater proportion than what they would be if trade had been carried on as heretofore, in as far as such exports have been for English account.

For goods which come to England on foreign account, are not drafts passed in anticipation?—I have little doubt but that has been

the case with regard to a part of such shipments.

Is not this the general course of such trade?—Yes, except when extraordinary dangers or difficulties exist.

Do you know whether for such commodities as are imported from the Continent of Europe, and re-exported to the States and Settlements of America, this country always gives credit?—Yes.

What period of time does it take in that trade to bring the payments round?—About eighteen months.

Has not the import from the Continent, during the last year, of Baltic produce, German linens, and other produce, been unusually great?—Yes, it has, in consequence of the trade between this country and the Continent having been almost totally cut off the preceding year; in consequence of which the advance of the British merchant, both on the score of exports as well as imports, must be unusually great.

If the amount of merchandize on hand be unusually great, paid for through the means of drafts on Great Britain, would not that produce an effect upon the exchange?—Certainly.

You have stated, that according to your experience, paper is always depreciated when not convertible into cash; can you then, according to this principle, assign any cause why in the exchange between Hamburg and London at the period of the suspension of cash payments of the Bank in 1797, it was at 35, or about three per cent. above what is called par; that from that date it rose gradually in 1797 and 1798 to 38-2, and was still at 36 in the middle of 1799, when a great commercial distress took place, subsidies paid, and large importations of corn; while the circulation of the Bank of England had been increased from about eleven millions to thirteen and a half in 1800 and 1801, the exchange was depressed down to 29, and lower, the amount of bank notes being then 15 or 16 millions; during 1803 and 1804, and the greatest part of 1805, the exchange gradually rose to 35-6, or about five or six per cent. above par, while the amount of the bank notes increased to 18 millions?—When I stated it to be my opinion, that paper was always depreciated when not convertible into cash, it was only with regard to such issues upon the Continent. The causes I should assign for the very high rate of exchanges after the suspension took place in this country was, that during the commencement of the suspension of payments of cash at the Bank, the public opinion here was exalted to that degree, that for a considerable length of time no traffic at home was carried on between Bank paper and Gold at an advanced rate; the situation of trade between

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this country and the Continent was particularly favourable, and the balance greatly in its favour, which not only tended to raise the exchange above par, but made it worth the foreigner's while to liquidate a great proportion of his debt by sending Gold to this country, of which some millions sterling were imported; when circumstances changed, and a temporary balance existed against this country, and which could only be liquidated by allowing a re-exportation of Bullion, it was withheld; and this must have tended to increase the effect both in reality and as matter of opinion. In fact, I only know of two means to liquidate an unfavourable balance of trade, it is either by Bullion or bankruptcy.

Would not the exportation of any other commodity to an equal extent, produce the same effect upon the balance of trade as would bullion?—Yes, in as far as it would tend to change the balance of trade, and thus less Bullion would be required to make up any supposed deficiency.

However great the inconvenience to individuals, I conceive that a very material reduction of the circulating medium in this country (by which I do not mean to make any distinction between coin and paper) would have the immediate effect of raising the exchange so far above par as to enable foreigners to send Bullion to this country for the liquidation of their debt, provided this principle were carried to such an extremity.

At the present moment, and for a short time past, the balances of payment between this country and the North of Europe have been in favour of England.

In point of fact, has not the exchange of this country with the North of Europe been in our favour since the restriction of cash payments at the Bank?—Yes it has, for a considerable time, and very materially, so much so, that a great part of the balance due to this country was liquidated by Bullion sent here from the North of Europe.

Explain to the Committee to what cause you ascribe the difference in the exchange between those two periods, in each of which you conceive the balance of payments to be in our favour?—At the period of the suspension, the situation of the trade of this country was very favourable to it; the stock of goods on hand, and which were required by the Continent, was very great; public opinion here in favour of the measure empowering the Bank to withhold cash payments was such, that for some time no traffic at home was carried on between this paper and coin: while the balance of trade therefore continued in favour of this country, the foreigner could only liquidate his debt by sending Bullion. Had the re-exportation been allowed, a very small proportion of such ex-

portation would have been sufficient to keep the exchange at near par; or even the public opinion would have fixed it at that rate, if it were ascertained that such operations could take place when required. This not being the case, and some extraordinary causes (as explained) having taken place, that depressed the exchange, and coin being withheld both from internal circulation and from its operation with foreign countries, I conceive this to be the cause of an unfavourable rate of exchange during a period of a favourable balance of trade. In fact, the foundation by which what is called a par of exchange is fixed, no longer exists as matter of fact.

No want of confidence either in the resources of this country or in the solidity of the Bank exists with the mercantile body abroad; but whilst that is withheld from circulation which would prevent the possibility of any depreciation of Bank paper, its value cannot be said to be regulated by a certain quantity of the precious metals. Thus the fluctuations in the exchange may be greater and more continued, as subject to matter of opinion instead of being reducible to matter of fact, when coin or Bullion at the Mint price is the foundation for the par of exchange.

The opinion of the foreigner with regard to the value of a pound sterling being once reduced, it cannot again be raised, unless either he himself changes his opinion, or others chuse by speculation to raise the exchange, whilst Bullion at the mint price is withheld. In consequence of this opinion, I conceive it possible that the interchange between this and foreign countries may continue at the reduced rate of exchange, whilst what I call its regulator is withheld.

A very favourable balance of trade, for a continuation of a great number of years, is an impossibility, as it would oblige the foreigner to liquidate his debt by Bullion; which would increase in quantity here to that extent, so as to produce the same effect in increasing the circulating medium of this country as by an excess of a paper issue.

William Irving, Esq. Inspector General of Exports and Imports.

In what manner have you calculated the actual value of imports into this Country, in the paper you have now delivered in?—I consider the Account objectionable in some respects. The values are calculated at the prices in this market, of course the imports include the mercantile profits and the freights inwards; the exports are exclusive of the freights outwards, consequently the actual balance in favour of Great Britain will be much more considerable than appears upon the face of the Account. The correct principle would be, to estimate the imports at the first cost of the goods in the foreign country, adding thereto the freights in for-

reign vessels; and the exports according to the real value at the port of exportation, adding the freights in British vessels as so much additional value on the goods, to be paid for by the foreign consumers. I have no means of ascertaining those particulars.

In the Account just delivered in, you have specified three articles, which are deducted from the value of the imports, namely; first, the amount of fisheries; secondly, the surplus of imports from British colonies; and thirdly, the surplus of imports from British India; amounting together to about eight or nine millions in each year, can you state the amount of each of those three several articles?—The average amount of each of these heads, is as follows, *viz.*

1st. Fisheries	£1,253,000
2d. Surplus of Imports from British Colonies and Plantations	3,120,000
3d. British India.....	4,217,000
	£8,590,000

In calculating the real value of imports, have you estimated every article of which those imports are composed, according to the prices current of this Country?—Yes, I have on an average of several years.

Of how many articles did they consist?—Perhaps from a thousand to twelve hundred.

Official and Real Value of IMPORTS into Great Britain from the Continent of Europe.

	Official Value	Real Value,
	£.	£.
1805	10,008,649	21,744,702
1806	8,197,230	17,835,524
1807	7,973,510	17,442,705
1808	4,210,671	8,005,009
1809	9,551,857	19,821,001

Custom-House, London, 1st June, 180.

William Irving,

Inspector General of Imports and Exports.

Official Value of the EXPORTS from Great Britain to the Continent of Europe, to the West Indies, to America, to Africa, and to Asia, respectively.

	1805.	1806.	180	1808.	1809.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Europe	15,465,430*	13,216,386†	12,689,590‡	11,280,490§	23,729,015||
West India Islands	4,096,196	5,339,612	5,433,267	7,507,575	8,755,193
America	8,007,071	10,754,140	9,455,028	8,669,472	10,570,100
Africa.....	990,625	1,433,153	797,741	632,842	703,180
Asia	1,669,214	1,936,954	1,884,438	1,933,225	1,647,927
Total.....	£ 30,289,136	32,680,245	30,260,064	29,623,604	45,399,015

Real Value *20,435,940 |†17,547,243 |‡15,420,514 |§13,983,123 ||27,190,337

Custom-House, London,
7th May and 1st June, 1810.

William Irving,
Inspector General of Imports and Exports.

A CURIOUS COMPUTATION.

To the Editor of the *Literary Panorama.*

SIR,—Please to accept the following Paper for insertion in your valuable Miscellany.

“ From the declaration of war in 1793 to the close of Oct. 1797, we lost

As many British built ships of the line, as

Frigates, from 28 to 40 guns, as

Sloops, &c. from 14 to 22 guns, as

Our naval loss, therefore, amounts to no more, in days, than

During the same period, France lost as many sail of the line, as

Frigates from 24 to 40 guns, as	Days in two
	Calendar Months.
Corvettes, &c. from 12 to 24 guns, as	Days in three
	Calendar Months.
The three maritime powers, then at war with us, lost as many regular ships, vessels, privateers, &c., as	Days in one
	Year.
Their loss in men, killed or taken, and in guns, is equal to	Days in two
	Centuries.
The year 1797 furnished us with	
Wryheid 74	A day, of
Gelyheid 68	A day, of
And Admiral Duncan with....	A week of
	Dutchmen.

ESSAY ON MODERN CUSTOMS AND MANNERS, AS MORE PARTICULARLY DISPLAYED BY THE MALES AND FEMALES OF THE PRESENT CENTURY — WITH OCCASIONAL SKETCHES OF LIVING CHARACTERS.

"The truth is witnessed by ten thousand eyes."

It is general practice with the vulgar declaimer—the crabbed cynic—the envious and malevolent to decry the habits and manners of their fellow beings—and more especially such as have been placed by Providence in exalted stations. Few of us are there to be found contented and satisfied with the place allotted us. We see others whom we consider more fortunate—more prosperous than ourselves. —We see rank and fortune frequently bestowed on many whom we deem unworthy of the gifts—and repining vanity lights up the torch of envy and discontent in our bosoms. While, however, we paint in lively colours, and brand in terms of reprobation the too glaring immoralities and follies of the great and the gay—let us not forget that our motive must be pure—and superior to the mean revilings of envy or jealousy—that malevolence is a stain of too black a hue to be long concealed—and that these beams must be extracted from the eye of a reformer 'ere he will obtain credit for seeing clearly and fairly the mote in that of a brother.

In censuring the extravagance, vice, and immorality of our modern customs, while we point out for condemnation their incongruity and excess; it would be unjust to bestow unqualified blame. Each period has its portion of error and absurdity; and though in the *time present* vice and folly may be more conspicuous and abundant, yet the times which are past were not without their share. The wonderful change in the manners and dress of our English fair—and in the pursuits, customs, and amusements of our male fashionables, within these last thirty years, is certainly very striking; and calculated to arrest the reflecting mind of the moralist. We assuredly have experienced no very beneficial effects from the metamorphosis of a British Peer into a Stage-Coachman, a Boxer, or Pedestrian racer—and our insulted and neglected females must have good reason to lament their weakness, in thus giving the reins entirely into the hands of the other sex. A Whip-Club beau is so much in the habit of driving all before him, that his family must needs be content frequently to feel the effects of his lash. I am sorry to throw any censure on the softer sex, because I consider them generally as guided and influenced by the other—of this I will say more hereafter; at present, truth obliges me to declare, that I consider them in no small degree con-

cerned in the degeneracy of the male character. No woman can long retain her power over man without a dignity of demeanour, which implies a modest respect for herself. However much imposing circumstances, or individual claims, may oblige her to a circumscribed or partial relaxation, still will she preserve that delicate simplicity, that easy majesty of deportment, which alike inspires us with reverence and love.—In her we shall see none of that prudish restraint, that frigid, spiteful sort of decorum, so frequently observable in some ladies who condemn without mercy a deviating sister; and who forfeit their claim to common humanity, while they obtain the reputation of being *chaste*, at the expense of other amiable qualities. The most correct females are ever found the most tender and compassionate to those of their sex whom error has led astray. They bestow not that general and mistaken pity which would sanction or excuse a fault; but that gentle exhortation, that circumspect attention, and soothing consolation, which discriminates, separates, and weighs the circumstances that produced it—and which, like a ministering angel, would heal the wounds of returning penitents, and lead them back to peace and virtue. Lest however, I should be considered one of those good-humoured, easy, and frothy moralists, who sophisticate and confound the principles of good and evil, I am bound to declare, that I do not conceive we have in this age much to apprehend from the reserve and prudery of our modern fair—their free and easy manners too frequently court familiarity, or act as *distancers* to those men of true delicacy whom their charms might otherwise enslave; while, by adding fuel to the vanity of the coxcomb, they place both their consequence, their peace, and (too often) their characters, in the power of a worthless braggart. What would have been thought of the female fifty years ago, who wrote notes to young men of fashion to meet her at the opera, *et cetera*?—What should we have said on observing these *fauvish delectables*, stagger more than half intoxicated, into her box—address her in terms of free and equivocal meaning, and before the amusement was ended, leave her to find the way to her carriage as she could; while in another part of the house, they may be seen stammering their gross advances to *professed courtesans*? Yet such is a part of that insulting negligence which marks the conduct of our men of fashion; and women owe the degrading change in a great degree to that deficiency of dignity, and modest grace, which keeps impertinence at a distance, and enforces respect. The young lady who thirty or forty years ago, was not considered decorous in acknowledging a gentleman, without a previous introduction through

her parents or near relations, now meets the Bond Street beau, or Whip Club jockey, who a few evenings back was to her a stranger; and fashion sanctions the salutation, *she first offers him, by a gracious kiss of her hand.* The gentleman favors her with a familiar (*alias insulting*) nod—and if near enough he may possibly accompany it with a negligent—“How are ye?” and should his mistress be out of humour, and his wife sick, he may perchance honor her, by getting into her carriage, in the presence of some of his lounging or dashing companions, just to give himself the reputation of being considered *well with the lady*—yet this latter condescension never takes place, but when the lady is celebrated for the pre-eminence of her personal charms, or of sufficient rank, or reputation, to give him *éclat* amidst his *bons vivants*. The gay spark of fashion goes to balls and assemblies *not to dance*—he lounges with impudent ease on some Grecian sofa, or Turkish Ottoman, in sight of the most beautiful girls; and when he perceives he is observed, he stretches himself in yawning elegance—swears to his companion near him, that dancing is a *cursedly vulgar exercise*—asks whether there are symptoms of supper—and wonders whether the d—d Quiz (meaning the Host) will afford champagne. “Have you seen the beautiful lady D—, ?” asks his friend,—“she is in the drawing room.”—“No—Yes! I believe I might—but I did not look at her”—answers the self-important-affected, fashionable swain.—“The women are so annoyingly pestering at these places, that they give one a surfeit before half the season is over. I am obliged to give out that I never dance, or I should be followed by half the wives, and ogled by half the misses in the room.” Nevertheless, these butterflies of fashion are seen fluttering at every gay haunt, distinguishing themselves as much by the idle undermining qualities of the maggot, as by the insignificant trifling of the fly.

But this picture, gentle reader, falls very short in style and consequence, compared with the easy, natural grace, courage, spirit, and elegant negligence, pourtrayed in a first rate member of that noble order styled **THE WHIP CLUB.** I shall instance a few of their *high bred rules*, in default of which each member submits to a fine, imposed by the unanimous voice of the order.—First. Never move your hat to a lady, be her rank, beauty, or reputation, ever so exalted; but nod with true characteristic coachman-like familiarity—which she will consider (if worthy of your notice) as a flattering mark of your distinction and favor.—Secondly. Never use your handkerchief for a certain troublesome protuberance of the human face divine; but substitute the natural, convenient, graceful, and ever-ready appendage, which pre-

sents itself in the *cuff of your coat*.—Thirdly. Never attempt to *expectorate*, unless you are sure of a safe convoy over the *leader's ear*.—And fourthly. In drinking, never advance the glass to your lips by the ordinary method of holding the stem—but as though you were really stopping on the public road, at a house of common resort, for a glass of gin, let your fore-finger and thumb seize with airy nicety, the rim, and thus tip off *at one go-down*, the exhilarating beverage it contains.—The next rule (and one confessedly of more importance to be observed than all the rest) is: never allow your wife to expect a seat beside you in these chariots of fame. It is enough for her to feel the effects of your science at home. Indeed it is considered an encroachment on the order, when any member intrudes even his mistress—for if of true mettle, she would be apt to kick when galled, or curbed with too tight a rein, and possibly might hurl her phaeton to the earth—a dreadful degradation for a noble member of so noble an order!—What does it matter to these valiant and aspiring patriots, that their country needs their services in the council—the cabinet—the army, or navy? What care they if the enemy threaten our shores? Are there not regular-bred statesmen, soldiers, sailors, and gentlemen volunteers? They are *high-born, independent Britons*, and men of sound policy—for, in training their stud to the nice and nimble movements of scientific speed—should the foe appear, they are at least, prepared to *cut and run*. Let me tell you, indignant reader, that this acquirement is considered by no means insignificant or unimportant, in the great art of *self-preservation*—which you know we are taught to consider as the first law of human nature. But to return more closely to my subject—as both wife and mistress are considered too troublesome and refractory to be honored with a seat beside these mighty heroes, it is customary to supply their place with beings of a more harmless and more enduring nature—such animals as were formerly known to us by the titles of led-captains, toad-eaters, crawlers—in short, any male creature possessing by nature, or acquiring by habit, the qualities of the Spaniel, will carry with him a sure passport to the favor of a member. He will then be invested with the *insignia* of his order—receive his badge of distinction—(*alias a stud broach*, representing a barouche and four, equipage and horses,—white on blue enamel, set in gold) take his seat on the box, and exhibit to his wondering friends, a convincing proof that he is the compeer of nobility, and exalted to the high dignity of an honorary member of the Whip Club fraternity. What is chiefly required of these distinguished gentlemen, in return for this testimony of their favor, is simply to keep in

mind the old proverb of—"hear, see, and say nothing," to point out any novelty which may fall in his way, likely to afford amusement for the leisure hours of his patron—to dress in the first style of fashion, at the expense of his taylor; and to pay his own bill at Salt Hill—or not to pay it at all. But when (as is not unfrequently the case) the subtlety of the landlord exceeds the skill of the member—and he is compelled to act honestly in spite of himself—his wife must wear her pelisse a little longer—and fuss and fret—and scold and cry, at being obliged to remain within the sound of dust-men, cabbage-hawkers, and potatoe-drivers, when every creature but herself has left town. But the finely organized feelings of an honorary member of this noble order, is above being moved by ordinary claims. If his wife cannot find money, wherewith to enable her to leave town—why, by G—, she must stay at home—for he cannot fly his colours—If he cannot borrow she must beg—and rather than he should not dash—why she must down. Self—Self, is the only creed acknowledged by the man of fashionable notoriety, and the creature of self-enjoyment. If he loves, it is himself. If he hates, self is concerned—and he hates those most who understand him the best. What would CÆSAR say to these "noble Britons?"

CONSTANS.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS IN ENGLAND.

We confess, that we do not completely coincide in opinion with a friend who lately in the course of a discussion, expressed his opinion, that two Empires are rising in the eastern parts of the world, to which we should do well to direct the attention of the public: especially, as they are both founded on naval power. Insomuch, that, unlikely as it may seem at present, even this century may witness the arrival in Europe, of vessels sent from parts ~~and~~ of sovereigns, now deemed barbarous and savage. The Ladrones, in the opinion of our friend, will maintain themselves against the Chinese: they already possess upwards of two thousand vessels of war; and the system they have adopted, bids fair to induce numbers of seafaring natives to join them: this power is at present republican. The second sovereignty anticipated is monarchical. The King of the Sandwich Islands, it is reported, continues to profit by the instructions he has received from Europeans, and to add to his strength by incessant activity and policy.*

* We have given accounts of both these powers: the Ladrones are described in Vol. V. Pp. 729, 929. VII. p. 1375. VIII. p. 739. The Sandwich islander, in Vol. IV. p. 393.

This opinion has so much foundation, as appears from our own pages, that we are induced to repeat the arguments of our friend, by reminding those to whom it may seem fanciful, that the powers of the human mind are not so utterly unequal among our race, as that one country or people, should monopolize the intelligence or sagacity of the species, or should be indefinitely exalted above their fellow-men. When the natives of those parts have become by habit and experience, practical seamen, some individual of talent, will start up among them, and attain eminence in the science of navigation; by him others will be instructed; and what forbids science, having been once obtained, from being multiplied *ad infinitum*, according to its nature?

The first principle in this course, is the desire of visiting those countries, no matter how distant, which in knowledge, and reputation for knowledge, surpass our own: the second, is the actual putting of this desire into practice.

Curiosity is a powerful stimulus: it was thought so, when it led Sir Joseph Banks round the globe, to examine the productions of nature; perhaps it was still stronger in the breast of that savage, who undertook a voyage from the Antipodes, "to see King George I!"

We had formerly supposed, that the Hotentot, who from the torrid wilds of South Africa, had been employed in the Greenland whale-fishery (we know the man), had engaged in adventures involving as great an opposition, as could easily be imagined: but the employment of a native of Otaheite in that hazardous occupation, it will be acknowledged, is still more extraordinary. The number of our vessels that touch at the islands in the distant regions of the South Sea, affords opportunities for individuals among our seamen, to escape from them, and take up their residence among the natives; in return, the natives of those islands are now brought to England; and several have met together in our great metropolis, who acknowledged New Zealand, or the Society Islands, as their native country. Should this become customary and confirmed, should it be facilitated till the risque be thought trifling, who can tell how soon our supposition of some adventurous seeker after science may be realized: or how soon the Otaheitean flag, in a vessel built and navigated by natives, may be displayed on the river Thames? In the mean time, justice is due to those who have been brought to Europe; and we allude with pleasure to those benevolent exertions, by which justice was obtained in behalf of *one* of those, whose history we are about to relate: we have abstracted it from Mr. Fox's "Appeal" to the Missionary Society, &c. and to that gentleman we must refer for its correctness.

ADVENTURES OF TAPEOE, A NATIVE OF OTAHEITE.

In 1797, the *Betsy*, captain *Glasse*, a South-whaler, being also a letter of marque, arrived at Otaheite, when *Pomare*, the king of the island, enquired "who of his people were desirous to go to England?" Tapeoe, who had been much in company with the Missionaries, and having a thirst for knowledge, immediately replied, that "he would," and accordingly he was taken on board.

The vessel, when it quitted Otaheite, was bound to Port Jackson; at which place Tapeoe was noticed by Governor *King*, the Rev. Mr. *Johnson*, and the Rev. Mr. *Marsden*. After the ship had left Port Jackson, it touched at Tongataboo, one of the Friendly Islands, but while it continued there, Tapeoe changed his mind as to visiting England, and expressed a desire to be carried back to Otaheite. But, subsequently, he preferred remaining at Tongataboo, where he had met with native of his own country. He continued in this island nearly two years, during which time, the natives were engaged in a dreadful war, insomuch, that through the scarcity of provisions, they were often obliged to devour their prisoners; and our strangers were in consequence, driven from place to place in this island.

When he had been at Tongataboo about two years, the *Plumo*, captain *Reid*, one of captain *Glasse*'s prizes, arrived, and Tapeoe embarked on board this vessel; but soon after it had left the island, the ship struck on a reef of coral rock, near one of the *Fecjee* islands, called by the natives *Soolo*. By this accident the ship received considerable damage, and sprung a leak, at which time Tapeoe became exceedingly useful, by repeatedly diving, in order to apply such materials as they possessed, to prevent the rapid flow of the water through the broken part of the ship's bottom. In this he so far succeeded as to stop the leak, and by aid of the pumps the water was removed, so that the carpenter was enabled to complete a false keel.

By these repairs the ship was fitted to proceed on her voyage, but on account of the provisions being exhausted, they were obliged to proceed to the island of *Guam*, a distance of 3,000 miles from the place where the ship had sustained its injury, and cast themselves on the humanity of the Spaniards. At this place they were detained as prisoners; but in about three months after, a Spanish vessel, the *Grifino*, arrived, on board of which ship captain *Reid* was put as a prisoner, and Tapeoe, by the assistance of two English sailors, was also got on board, in order to take his passage to *Manilla*, at which place they arrived at the latter end of February 1803.

Whilst Tapeoe was at *Manilla*, he resided

with a Mr. *Marsden*, the supercargo of the *Plumo*, but captain *Reid* having obtained his liberty, and become engaged in a fishery, in the neighbourhood of the *Pelew Islands*, for the Chinese market, took Tapeoe with him, as he was skilled in the manner of catching the peculiar fish, with which those seas abound. Whilst engaged in the fishery, one night in a gale of wind the ship parted from her anchors, and being driven on shore, was wrecked upon Great *Banda*, one of the *Maluccas*. The crew and cargo were saved by the humane assistance of captain *John Palmer Kearsbury*, and Tapeoe staid with him at the island of *Banda* about three months, and afterwards accompanied him to *Amboyna*, *Malacca*, *Poolapana*, and *Poolapanang*, now called the *Prince of Wales's Island*. From this last place he was brought to England in September 1806, by captain *Henry Wilson*, of the *Warley East Indianman*.

By captain *H. Wilson*, he was introduced by letter to the treasurer of the *Missionary Society*; who having declined to provide for him at the expence of the society, he was taken into the service of captain *W. Wilson*, of *Fenchurch Street*, until an opportunity should occur to obtain for him a passage back to Otaheite. He lived with this gentleman nine months, and experienced every kind of attention; but was decoyed from him by one *Kelso*, a man who had gone with the Missionaries, and who had seen Tapeoe at Tongataboo.

The object of *Kelso* appears to have been, to raise money for his own benefit, by the exhibition of Tapeoe; and in this he so far succeeded as to obtain several sums from many humane individuals. He was now hardly used; and though desirous of acquiring information, he was condemned to the severest drudgery. At length, he applied to Mr. *Gillham*, Surgeon, in *Surrey Road*, for protection, and was liberated from his keeper *Kelso*, by the interference of the magistrates. He was afterwards placed at Mr. *Lancaster's* Free School, in the *Borough Road*, where he learned to read and write, with great diligence, and attained a knowledge of the English language. He left England in a vessel going (with Missionaries, among others) to the South Sea, about the end of March 1810.

Mention is made of Tapeoe in the *Missionary voyage*, page 175. "A brother took occasion to speak to Tapeoe, one of our assistants, and explain what Mr. *Cover* had preached in the morning, and told him, that he himself had left father and mother, and sister, and many friends, to inform him about our God and Saviour Jesus Christ, &c. He listened with attention, and seemed much affected, saying, 'Never Englishmen before, talked and acted as we did.'"

Soon after the Doff arrived at Otaheite, he attached himself to one of the Missionaries, named Bicknell, and worked with him at his business. He learned to saw, at the saw-pit; and to plane, at the carpenter's bench. He was also very useful to the Missionaries in general; he climbed the trees for cocoa nuts, and was always active in procuring them provisions, &c.; and he taught them the Otaheitean language.

Tapoee had acquired very good proficiency in the art of drawing; his memory was so strong, both of places and things, that after he had paid a visit to a person, he could make a tolerable sketch of the likeness, and also delineate places with great accuracy, which he had not seen for several years. By the power of memory alone, he made several drawings of views in Otaheite, Tongataboo, and of the town of Port Jackson. On this account, when he went away, he was supplied with drawing-paper, pencils, and a large box of colours. About £50 were expended in the purchase of the above articles, from a sum of money granted by government at the request of Sir Joseph Banks.

The manners of Tapoee were gentle and unassuming; he behaved with so much decorum in company, while in England, that he was frequently invited to the houses of respectable persons; and he took a friendly leave of those with whom he had formed an acquaintance, before he quitted this country.

After his release from the thralldom he suffered with Kelso, he never forgot, instead of having been put to school, he had been employed to draw a truck about the streets, in which employ, when he could not get fast enough out of the way of the carriages, he had received upon his back, the strokes of the coachmen's whips. At times, after he had been put to school, when he found that he could not make that progress in reading which his friends wished, he would say, "if the Missionary Society had put me to school two years ago, I should now have read very well."

He had received impressions of the important truths of revelation,—he was convinced of the folly of worshipping idols,—he believed in the true God,—that he had an immortal soul, and that after this life, there would be an endless existence of happiness or misery. When persons spoke to him of Jesus Christ, as being our Saviour, he would reply, "I pray to God, Sir, to open my heart, and make me to know, and when I go to my country, I will talk to my people; and if God opens their hearts, they will believe." He was always cautious in speaking upon subjects he was not well acquainted with. One day, a person began questioning him about the more abstruse doctrines of religion,

when he replied, "when I know, Sir, I will tell you."

A lady of quality was so much pleased with him, hearing him express a wish to carry with him some presents, suitable for his King, that she ordered her jeweller to make a large star of variously coloured stones, which she desired Tapoee to give to Pomare, to be worn by him as a personal ornament.

ADVENTURES OF TOMMA; AN OTAHEITEAN.

The ship, Santa Anna, was fitted out at Port Jackson, by Messrs. Cabel, Lord, and Co. for the purpose of the seal-fishery: at the time the vessel was preparing, there were two men at Port Jackson, natives of Otaheite, who had been forced on board an American ship, in which they were obliged to serve as sailors, and were left by the Americans at Botany Bay. One of them, Tomma, had lived at Otaheite with Mr. Warner, the Missionary surgeon. As men were wanted for the voyage, Mr. Cabel enquired of the Otaheiteans if they were willing to go on board his ship; engaging that they should be paid as the other sailors. The Otaheiteans were then cried, a custom observed at that port, in order that no convict should escape, and then were sent on board the vessel. They sailed from Port Jackson for the object of the seal-fishery, July 1807. As the ship passed along the coast of New Zealand, they took on board a native of that country.

In the parts where seals are found, there are small islands, or rather tops of rocks, of a mile or a mile and a half in circumference, on which the seals collect. It is the custom to put a part of the crew, called a gang, upon one of these rocks, and giving them a quantity of provisions, with salt, for the cure of skins; the vessel quits them for a time, in order to carry a gang to another island, and during the absence of the ship, the men occupy themselves in killing the seals, and curing their skins.

After the vessel had been at sea about six weeks, the captain put fourteen men upon a small island of this description, called Bugh's Island, with provisions for six weeks, and salt for the cure of skins. The ship then sailed for Norfolk Island, to get a further supply of provisions. Amongst the men thus left, were the Otaheiteans and the New Zealander. The hardships which these people endured, can scarcely be conceived; the ship did not return to them for near twelve months; and they were obliged to subsist on the flesh of seals, with now and then bird called the Albatross, which alighting on the island, and being wearied by a long flight, was easily knocked down. The only water the men had to drink, was such rain-water as they could catch on the stretched out seal-skins. One of the English seamen, named David Woolfer-

dale, died on this island, and also one of the Otaheiteans, named Toobutta. This last received a hurt in jumping out of a boat, by striking against a point of the rock, of which he languished, and after a short time died. While the men were in this island, they killed and cured the skins of 15,000 seals. This employ requires much agility, and is attended with considerable hazard; they strike the seals on the head with a bludgeon or club, but if they miss their blow, or do not strike hard enough to stun them, they are liable to be seized by the leg by the enraged animal, the bite of which is very dangerous. In this occupation the Otaheiteans are very dextrous, from their being accustomed to the use of the club, and also from their ability in swimming and diving.

At length, to the great joy of the half famished crew, the ship arrived, and soon after, having completed her cargo, they proceeded on their voyage for England, where they arrived in July 1809.

Will it be believed, that here, in London, the claim of Tomma for wages, was contested by the agent to whom the ship was consigned, and that the supporters of Tapeoe, now became the supporters of Tomma also, were obliged to apply to the society of the Friends of Foreigners in Distress, for their interference. The directors of that useful institution, instantly entered into the merits of the case, and appointed a committee of three, to take such measures as they might see proper. The treasurer of the society had a conference with one of Tapeoe's committee, and requested him to inform Mr. Granville Sharp of the particulars. The moment this venerable and persevering defender of the rights of the oppressed, was made acquainted with the case, he advised that an action should be brought in the name of Tomma, for the recovery of wages, giving it as his firm opinion, that it would carry costs and damages; but as he knew the agent, he offered, in the first instance, to wait upon him, in company with one of the directors of the society. In the conversation which took place, Mr. Sharp stated the law on the subject, proved that the agents were the true representatives of the owners, and that a proof of services rendered would entitle to the customary wages.

At length, the question was referred to arbitration, and £31. 18s. 9d., the lowest wages paid to any sailor on board, was awarded to Tomma.

ADVENTURES OF TERE, AND TENAVOW; OTAHEITEANS.

While the investigation of Tomma's claim was pending, a vessel arrived in the river belonging to Mr. Mellish, with a cargo of sperm oil. On board of this ship were two Otaheiteans, one of them the son of a chief, they

were named Tere and Tenavow. The captain had been obliged to put into Otaheite in a state of distress, for want of provisions; he was received with the utmost kindness by the natives, and the king ordered him a full supply of every thing which that island could afford. The captain could not refrain from speaking of their great hospitality in the highest terms of commendation. The above-mentioned young natives agreed to go with him.

The captain expressed himself as greatly satisfied with these two men as seamen and fishers, in which occupation they had been of essential service. When Tomma's claim was determined, he instantly agreed to enter with Tere and Tenavow on board this captain's ship, for the whale-fishery. The captain paid to each of these Otaheiteans the amount of the largest share paid to the best whalers; one received about £60. and the other near £70.: from which sum the expenses of the advances made to them on their voyage, and those incurred in London for board and lodging, being deducted, a very considerable sum remained, with which they purchased a stock of clothes, sufficient to last them three or four years: they determined to make another voyage, that they might save some money to purchase articles of value for their own country, and then to enter only for the voyage out to the South Seas. Tomma having received his wages, equipped himself with a plentiful supply of clothes, and, admiring the plan of his countrymen, entered with them on board of the same ship. They were registered in the articles, and the captain entered them in his journal, as he would have done British sailors.

Previous to their parting from Tapene at Gravesend, they, together with Tomma, requested of the captain an advance of £5. each, on the credit of their wages, and gave it to Tapeoe, requesting him to carry some present from them to their king, and to tell him that they were all together, and in good health. Another trait of generosity must be noticed. A Portuguese sailor was so much pleased with Tapeoe for the attention he had paid to these men, that he also gave him £3.

ADVENTURES OF DUATENA, A NEW ZEALANDER.

Duatena is a very fine young man, about two and twenty years of age, and five feet ten inches high; he possesses a most amiable disposition, is kind, grateful, and affectionate, his understanding strong and clear. He is nephew to Tippihee, the chief who visited Port Jackson.* He is married to one of the daughters of a great chief, called Wanakee, his wife's name is Mike. I asked him his

* Compare Panotama, Vol. VIII. p. 297.

reason for leaving New Zealand ; he told me, his object was to see King George. For this purpose he entered on board the Santa Anna, belonging to Port Jackson, which touched at New Zealand, on her way to some of the South Sea islands, on a sealing voyage. Duatena was among those who were landed on Bligh's Island to kill seals, where, as no springs could be found on the island, they were dependent for water on the occasional showers of rain. In this island, Duatena suffered exceedingly from hunger, thirst, and cold. When arrived in the river Tbaunes, Duatena expected to see the King, for the sight of whom he had voluntarily suffered so many dangers, hardships, and toils, but in this he was unfortunately disappointed ; the captain of the ship kept him nearly the whole time he was in England, on board the ship, at work, till she was discharged ; and on the 5th of August, sent him on board the Ann, which sailed almost immediately for Portsmouth. Duatena was much concerned that he could not be allowed to see a greater portion of London, and more particularly that he was compelled to return to his country before he had seen the King. He speaks of this with much regret, and says, his countrymen will find great fault with him, for coming back without attaining the object of his voyage.

It is a melancholy consideration, that this young chief should through inattention, lose the only reward he expected for two years hard toil ; as he wrought as a common sailor without any wages, but a little clothing and provision.

Duatena is a very intelligent young man, possessed of a most amiable temper, and of considerable natural parts, he manifests great anxiety to acquire useful knowledge, has a very quick perception, and communicates his ideas or any subject he understands with ease and clearness.

From the general character of the natives of New Zealand, their habits of industry and their anxious wish to improve in useful knowledge, I am fully convinced that they would soon become a great nation, if the arts could be introduced among them without the ruinous vices and prevalent diseases of civil society ; such a spirit of enquiry and bold enterprize has manifested itself in Tippihee, Ogatene, Duatena, and one or two more of their chiefs, for the improvement of their country, that they will not rest satisfied till the arts of civilization are more or less introduced among their people.

Curiosity may prompt young men belonging to the families of the chiefs, to enter on board our merchant ships and to visit Europe ; and it behoves the captains of such ships to treat them with the utmost humanity during the voyage, and merchants or agents ought to shew them some degree of hospitality and

civility. It is impossible to conceive what dreadful consequences may flow to Europeans in future years, if such natives return home to their country, filled with rage and anger against the people who have used them improperly. Duatena's mother is sister to five chiefs, who are brothers, one of whom has no less than 10,000 men under his command ; his father is a chief, and is brother to three other chiefs, and he has married the daughter of a very powerful chief, who has a brother also a chief ; thus he is related to eleven chiefs, and there are but thirteen in the whole. A man thus related and connected, might easily have filled New Zealand with the history of his wrongs, and could not have failed to have excited the utmost hatred of British traders, and the British nation.

FEMALE HEROISM,
AS EVINced DURING THE REIGN OF TERR-
OR OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

In reviewing Mrs. Bristow's translation of Mons. Legouy's poem *la Mérite des Femmes*, (page 670 of our present volume) we expressed our surprise at her not inserting those authentic anecdotes, which that author had collected and added to his notes.—We then promised to supply her omission ; we now enter on the fulfilment of our promise ; they will form an interesting sequel to the curious narratives which we collected in our first volume (pages 64, 533, 747, 995), in proof of the celebrated prophecy found after M. de la Harpe's death, among his papers.

It is impossible to reflect, without emotion and gratitude, on the courageous affection and indefatigable perseverance, which were displayed by the female sex under the reign of Terror, towards their proscribed husbands, relations, or friends. First, they petitioned the Convention in their behalf, to the number of 1500 or 1600. Afterwards, in all the towns where incarcerations and murders took place, they braved every danger, made every entreaty, submitted to every sacrifice, to save, or at least to see, and to comfort, the objects of their affection ; and more than once, when they could neither obtain their liberty nor protect them, they willingly shared their captivity and death. I should be very happy to pay a tribute to each of those heroines, in recording her name and the instance of her magnanimity ; but how could I collect accounts of actions so innumerable ? I have however gathered some, they will be sufficient to attest the truth of my verses, while they witness the kindness of those consoled angels, who, in days of crime, imitated Providence itself.

Madame Lefort, in one of the western departments, trembling for the life of her husband, then imprisoned as a conspirator, bought a permission to see him. At dark, she flies to him with a double dress; she prevails on him to change apparel, to go out in this disguise, and to leave her there. On the next day, it is discovered that his wife has taken his place. The Representative addresses her in a menacing tone, "wretch, what have you done?"—"My duty," says she, "do yours."

The same stratagem was employed at Lyons, when that valiant city, reduced to submit to her conquerors, became the theatre of the most barbarous executions. One of the inhabitants is marked for imprisonment; his wife is apprised of it; she hastens to warn him, gives him all her money and jewels, forces him to escape, and puts on the dress of this threatened husband. The executioners come to demand him: his wife dressed like him makes her appearance, and is conducted to the committee. The deceit being soon discovered, she is examined respecting her husband; she answers that "she has obliged him to fly; and that she glories in having exposed her own life to save his." When threatened with immediate death, if she does not disclose the road he has taken; her answer is, "Strike whenever you like, I am ready." She is told that "the good of the country requires she should give information;" she exclaims: "The country does not command nature to be outraged."

Paris, as well as the departments, exhibited wonderful instances of connubial affection.

Madame Iavalette, a prisoner in La Bourbe,* with her husband, learns that he is about to appear before the tribunal; she runs to him, clasps him by the neck and legs, and entreats the gaol-keeper to let her go with him. This dire favor was denied her.—

Madame Davaux obtained it.† Her husband, formerly lieutenant-general in the presidial of Riom, had been arrested in that town, and ordered to be carried to the Conciergerie; he was overwhelmed with age and infirmities. Madame Davaux, aware of the fate prepared for him, resolved to share the bloody sacrifice. No warrant had been issued against her; and not being confined, she jumped upon the waggon in which the prisoners of the departments were carried to Paris. On their arrival, she was impi-

* La Bourbe, la Conciergerie, le Plessis, le Luxembourg, l'Abbaye, Sevres, Port Libre, were houses of arrestation, or prisons in Paris.

† Extract from the book intituled *La Philosophie du Bonheur*, of Cit. Delille De Salle, author of *la Philosophie de la Nature*.

sioned with them, and died five months after on the scaffold, by the side of her husband, while she was embracing him.

Madame Laveigne, the wife of the commander in Longwy, raised her voice in his favor, before the revolutionary tribunal, when he was examined respecting the surrender of that town. Fruiless exertion! his sentence was pronounced in her presence. She then abandoned herself to despair. To be immolated, it was sufficient to exclaim "Vive le Roi!" she made it resound through the hall. In vain were the judges willing to consider her as insane; she persisted in repeating the exclamation, till she obtained her wish and was condemned.

Madame Roland, the minister's wife, pleaded his cause, at the bar of the Convention, with as much fortitude as eloquence. When arrested and unable to assist him, she bequeathed an example of intrepidity in death, in the calm with which she went to the scaffold.

Some unfortunate persons were brought to Paris, and put in the Plessis, to be tried. One of them had a young and beautiful wife, who had not quitted him. While she was walking in the yard, with the other prisoners, her husband was called to the door of the prison. Anticipating this as the signal for his death, she endeavours to follow him; the jailer objects to it; but strengthened by her misery, she breaks through every thing, runs into the arms of her husband, and clasps him, to enjoy at least the direful comfort of sharing his fate. The guards separate them. "Barbarous," said she, "still I will die;" instantly she flies to the iron door of the prison, violently strikes her head against it, and falls expiring on the spot.

Marshal de Mouchy was carried to the Luxembourg; no sooner was he there, than his wife comes in. They observe to her that the warrant does not mention her; her answer is, "Since my husband is imprisoned, I am also a prisoner." He is brought before the revolutionary tribunal; she accompanies him. The Public Accuser observes that she has not been subpoenaed; her answer is, "Since my husband is summoned here, I must come also." He is at last sentenced to die; she steps with him into the bloody cart. The executioner tells her she is not condemned. "Since my husband is condemned," says she, "I am also." Without uttering another word, she was executed with her husband.*

If, in those horrid days, Hymen made every exertion in behalf of the unfortunate, it may be well conceived that Love, more impetuous, did not yield to him.

* This venerable Duke, the Marshal de Mouchy, was upwards of seventy years of age; his lady was nearly as old.—*Editor.*

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The mistress of Citizen Causse, a merchant in Toulouse, gave an instance of this. The revolutionary commission of that town had condemned him; it was dark when his sentence was pronounced; therefore the execution was delayed till the next day. His mistress, having heard of the delay, resolved to take advantage of it to deliver him from the hands of the executioners. There was an uninhabited house adjoining the place where he was to spend the night; she, who, during his trial, had sold all her property, to procure money to lavish in his behalf, immediately purchases that house. Thither she runs with a trusty chamber-maid. They perforate the wall adjoining the prison, and make an opening in it large enough for the escape of the captive whom they wish to release; but the neighbourhood being crowded with guards, how can their discovery of him be prevented? A military disguise, which this cautious friend has brought with her, conceals his escape. Dressed herself as a gendarme, she leads him on through the sentries. They went thus through the town without being recognised, and passed by the very place where the instrument was preparing which was to cut off a head, that Love contrived in this manner to preserve.

Love rescued also a young man of Bordeaux, who had been thrown into one of the prisons of that town. The pestilential air he breathed there, undermined his health; he was carried to the hospital. A young nurse was ordered to attend on him. To a handsome face he joined the advantages of birth and fortune. At first, his pleasing countenance interested her, and when he had acquainted her with all his misfortunes and forebodings, pity completed what tender sympathy began. She resolved to effect his escape. After imparting her design to him, without avowing her partiality, she advised him to feign as if he were in violent convulsions and expiring. The young man acted the part allotted to him. Sister Theresa, according to custom, spread the sheet over his head. The physician came at the usual hour; she told him the patient had just breathed his last; he went away, without suspecting her deception. At dark, sister Theresa pretended that the corpse had been claimed, for the instruction of the young surgeons, and she had it brought to the hall, for dissection. When he was there, she gave him a suit of clothes, belonging to a surgeon who was in the secret; and in this disguise he escaped, without notice. The fraud was not discovered till the next day. Sister Theresa was examined; and using no dissimulation, so awful was her candour, that she was spared. Meanwhile, she had inspired the young Bordelese with a passion still stronger than her own; he induced her to come to his retreat; and there, on his knees, he entreat-

ed her to embellish the days she had preserved, by consenting to be his wife; as may be readily conceived, she did not refuse; since she was receiving as much happiness as she conferred. They went together to Spain, where they were married.

Madame C... could prove her love to Cit. Boyer, only by dying with him. They were imprisoned together in Paris. One day Boyer was summoned before the tribunal, as a witness. His fellow prisoners thought they should not see him any more, and the looks of all were directed towards his mistress. She seemed to be composed, and retired to write. One of her friends, suspecting that this apparent calm might conceal a daring design, watched her, and intercepted a letter which she had written to the Public Accuser. By this letter he was informed of every feeling of her burning heart. Madame C... expressed in it her wishes for the restoration of royalty, which was the same as calling for death; she expected it. But as she received no answer, she was afraid her letter had been intercepted; she wrote another, and took every care that it might reach its destination. In the mean while the journals were kept out of her sight, because Boyer was on the list of those who had been executed. She said to her friends: *I know, he is no more; do not deceive me, I have courage.* They at length confessed the truth. She received this last blow with the greatest fortitude, and retired again to her apartments; there, she read over once more her lover's letters, of which she made a girdle round her waist, and spent the remainder of the night in lamenting him. On the next day, she dressed herself with great nicety, and while at breakfast with the other prisoners, she heard the bell ringing. *"It is me whom they come to fetch,"* exclaimed she joyfully, *"Farewell, my friends; I am happy, I am going to follow him."* She then cut off her beautiful hair, and divided it among her friends; she gave a ring to one of them, a necklace to another, and after begging that they would sometimes look at these presents, she took her leave. She ran to the tribunal, she was asked if she was the author of the letter which she was called to account for: *Yes, Monsters! I directed it to you; you have murdered my lover; strike me now, here is my head.* When on the scaffold she exclaimed: *here, he perished yesterday, at the same hour; I see his blood, come, executioner, and mix that of his lover's with it!* After uttering these words, she tendered her neck to the bloody axe, repeating to her last moment the name she held so dear.

Another woman distinguished herself, after the death of her lover, by an action of a different nature but no less affectionate. She had witnessed the execution of the unfortunate, on whom her affection was fixed. She

followed his remains to the place where they were to be buried with those of several others. There she entices the cupidity of the grave-digger, to obtain the head of a beloved victim, and tells him:—"Eyes full of love, which death has just now extinguished, the finest hair in the world, youthful graces withered by sorrow: such is the picture of the one I want; 100 Louis d'or will be the reward of such a service." The head was promised. She came again alone and trembling, to receive it in a valuable veil. But nature was not so strong as love; exhausted by such struggles, this fond lover fell down, at the corner of Rue St. Florentin, and to the terrified eyes of beholders revealed her secret, and what she was carrying. She was sent before the tribunal, where the judges made a charge against her, of what ought to have excited their sympathy; and she went to the scaffold, in the consoling hope of finding in another world, the object which had animated her with such a delirious passion!

Fraternal affection inspired also sacrifice. The sister of a bookseller in Paris, of the name of Gattey, being present when her brother was condemned, exclaimed *Vive le Roi!* within the court itself. She wanted to die with him; but this sad satisfaction was denied her, and her execution was delayed to the next day.

Mademoiselle Maille, confined in Rue de Sevres, sacrificed herself for her sister in law. She went to the yard with the other prisoners, to hear the names of the condemned called over; her name being pronounced, she steps forwards, but observes that the surname not belonging to her, must apply to another person. She is asked whether she knows who that person is? (it was her sister in law); she remains silent; she is ordered to disclose her retreat. "I do not wish for death," says she, "but I prefer it a thousand times to the shame of saving myself at the expence of another: I am ready to follow you."

After the surrender of Lyons five prisoners escaped from a dungeon, called the Cave of Death; the sisters of young Porral facilitated their evasion. They gave a part of their fortune to obtain access to their brother, and through the greatest dangers visited him several times, and procured him the necessary implements: young Porral made use of them with as much success as boldness, and soon came with his four fellow prisoners, to thank his sisters, who assisted him to elude the search which his flight occasioned.

[A very particular account of this evasion, with many others, some of them conducted with wonderful dexterity, was published at Lyons, after the reign of terror had subsided. It shews to what fury revolutionary principles may be impelled.]

Madame ELISABETH could have avoided the dangers which threatened the Bourbons, by

joining those of her brothers who emigrated from France; but she rather renounced all thought of herself than forsake the most unfortunate of them. She was executed soon after the King, with the placidity of mild innocence. When carrying to the scaffold, her neck handkerchief fell off: being thus exposed to the gaze of the crowd, she addressed to the executioner these memorable words: "In the name of decency cover my bosom."

(To be concluded in our next.)

FOREIGNERS.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama,

Sir;—Your work teems with invectives against aliens,—whether they be Jews or Parthians, strangers of Rome, Cretes or Arabians; and the French and Italians being amongst us the most numerous, the most abject, the most abandoned, the most insidious, a centuple accumulation of your wrath is directed against them. But, my good friend, all this availthee nothing; allow me to ask thee, whence comes it that the sprightly, volatile, mimick loving, corrupt Gaulois proves such acceptable company to the stern, cold, rough descendants of the Chersonese?—for time out of mind, the French have swarmed in our island. The edict of Nantes has deluged the country with a deeply mingled race, of descendants of adventurers from the northern wilds. Every day our ears are ringing with French names, basely corrupted it is true by our lower orders; yet still unquestionably French: are we not hourly seeing in print the names of many respectable families of true Gallic origin? Our *Le Mesuriers*, our *Le Neves*, our *Devereux*, our *Fitzroys*, our *De Courcys*, our *Montagues*, &c.—Such being the case, cease thy railing; for the French serpentine art of insinuation into kingdoms, courts, legislatures, polities, religion (where has the subtle poison not penetrated with its deadly influence?) baffled even Queen Bess.—In 1586, a year full of eventful history, in which Darnley was murdered, and the Queen of Scotland was married to Bothwell, Elizabeth in expectation of the long projected invasion by the Spanish Armada,* commanded the Lord Mayor of London, to take the name, quality, and profession, of all strangers residing within the City of London; on which examination there appeared to be as follows: Scots, 40; FRENCH, 428; Spaniards and Portuguese, 45; Italians, 140; Dutch, 2030; Burgundians, 44; Danes, 2; and one man from Liege. What would the proportionate prove numbers, were they now examined with equal accuracy.

I am yours, &c. NUMBER ONE.

* In 1586 [Spanish Armada] London contained "993 strangers, and [only] 36 persons suspected in religion." Panorama, Vol. I. p. 840.

AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF THE LATE EARL
BERKELEY'S MARRIAGE.

[This Subject is likely to engage much public discussion in the ensuing winter].

Frederick Augustus, late Earl of Berkeley, was married by banns, in the parish church of Berkeley, on the 30th of March, 1785, to Mary Cole, daughter of a tradesman, at Wootton, near Gloucester. By ambiguous expressions it was contrived, that the banns should be legally published, and yet excite no suspicion in the congregation, of who the two parties were: this was never explained, nor is it very important. The ceremony was performed privately at an early hour in the morning, no person being present in the church but Mr. Hupsman, the curate, Barnes, the clerk of the parish, and the brother of Lady Berkeley, a youth of 15 or 16. All the parties received the strongest injunctions to keep the marriage inviolably secret; and Mr. Hupsman was particularly charged by Lord Berkeley to keep the register in his own hands, and not to enter it in the regular manner. Lady B.'s brother was immediately after sent to London, where he assumed the name of Tudor, and from thence to Paris, and remained abroad for some years, first at College, at Vincennes, and afterwards attached to the Commissariat of the British army.

The motives which prevailed on Lord B. to keep his marriage secret, though they have never been thoroughly explained, may be reasonably accounted for by the situation in life of Lady B.'s family, and a declaration Lord B. was understood to have made previously to the marriage of his brother, Admiral B. to Lady Emily Lennox, of his resolution never to marry.

Notwithstanding, however, all the precautions that were taken to keep the marriage secret, rumours of it got abroad, and at length became so strong as to induce a friend of Admiral Berkeley's to write to him on the subject, informing him that the reports of his brother's marriage were so general, that it was almost impossible they should be false. This came to Lord Berkeley's knowledge, who immediately wrote to Mr. Hupsman, informing him of the reports that were in circulation, and giving him to understand, that if he did not take effectual means to prevent the possibility of the marriage being discovered, he would forfeit his (Lord B.'s) friendship and patronage for ever. To this Hupsman answered in a few lines, that Lord B.'s will should be punctually obeyed—and thus for some time matters remained.

Hupsman appears to have been a man often in embarrassed circumstances, and in the habit of soliciting pecuniary assistance from

Lord Berkeley. On one of these occasions, not receiving the supply he requested, he reproached Lord Berkeley with ingratitude. And now Lord B. himself asserted, that he for the first time saw the full extent of the dilemma he had drawn himself into. All registry of his marriage he had every reason to believe was destroyed. "Circumstanced as I was (said he, in a speech made in the Committee of Privileges, when the subject of his marriage was before them in the year 1799), I could not in honour do any thing that might expose him to punishment. What then was to be done? In case Mr. Hupsman outlived me, or Mr. Tudor should die, who ran more risks of death from his public capacity, what then would be Lady Berkeley's situation? What proof could she bring of her marriage? How be heard in the world? As soon, therefore, as the causes of secrecy were removed, we were married again. I did not, however, risk this measure, till I had been informed by an eminent counsel that such second marriage could not have the effect of invalidating the first, in case the solemnization of it could be proved."

This second marriage was solemnized in Lambeth Church, May 16, 1796.

At length in November, 1798, Mr. Hupsman died. It was suggested that though the regular entry made at the time of the marriage of Lord and Lady Berkeley had been destroyed, yet some traces or memorandum of it might perhaps be found, either in the register, or among Mr. Hupsman's papers. This suggestion Lord Berkeley determined to act upon; accordingly, early in the ensuing year, Mr. Carrington, who had for some years been tutor to Lord B.'s children, and had been presented by him to the living of Berkeley, on Hupsman's death, went down to Berkeley for the purpose of searching for any traces that might remain, accompanied by a Mr. Scriven, an assistant in the office of Mr. Boode, Lord B.'s solicitor.

These gentlemen arrived at Berkeley Castle on the 7th of March, 1799, and sending for the Parish Registers, then in the custody of Mr. Lewis, the curate, immediately entered upon a careful examination of them; for some time, however, without the smallest prospect of success. At length, on examining a leaf that appeared thicker than ordinary, in the marriage registry book, it was discovered that two leaves had been there pasted together by the edges, and on separating them, an entry for the publication of the banns for Lord B.'s marriage was discovered written on the inside of one of the leaves so pasted together. After some further search the marriage entry was also discovered, 'concealed upon the inside of the cover of the book, upon the pasteboard. It appeared to have been written between lines ruled with

ink for the purpose, upon the last blank page of the book, but the wrong side upwards. The leaf appeared to have been divided in a line from side to side, without separation from the binding. Another marriage was entered upon the upper side of the same leaf, on the part left uncovered. The piece of the leaf covered, which contained the entry, was turned down on the pasteboard cover of the book like a strap, the writing downwards: upon this was pasted a half-sheet of paper, which, to a slight observer, was effectually as a strap, and the whole seemed to be the original cover of the book, upon a part of which an old paper was stuck with wafers. We were led to the discovery by a small pucker or two, and a small rising in the paper. Not knowing whether there might be any thing under, or if any thing, in what manner it might be placed, we happened to open the bottom of the book first (it was tied at the top, but completely separated), by which means we tore the entry from the book, of which I am certain it had been part, by comparing the parts separated, and the indents exactly fitting each other. After taking a correct copy, we left the entry fastened to the cover of the book by a blank leaf, or half sheet of paper that had been pasted on.'

Such is the account of the discovery given by Mr. Carrington.

THE DESPOT IN DUDGEON, AND JOSEPH IN JEOPARDY;

SHewing

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PROMISES AND PERFORMANCES.

[Extracted from the private History of the
Imperial Family of Buonaparte.]

In two Parts: the first Part, printed in 1809, by order of Don Joseph Napoleon Buonaparte, King of the Spains, and of the Indies: containing official Plans and Predictions; the second Part, lately printed and published by order of the Spanish Junta, explaining the Fulfilment of the former Part, with the Causes and Consequences thereof, in several Letters, by the Duke of Santa Fe, Spanish Chargé d'Affaires at Paris, to Don Marino Lonisse Urquijo, Minister of Foreign Affairs at Madrid.

Behold with idle skill the wanton boy,
Breathe through his tube; he sees, with eager
joy,

The trembling bubble, in its rising small;
And by degrees expands the glittering ball:
But when to full perfection blown, it flies
High in the air, and shines in various dyes,
The baffled monarch, with a falling tear,
Sees his world burst at once, and disappear.

PART I.—PROMISES.

"The minister of finances of Spain has recently published a Report made to Joseph Buonaparte, in which he shews—that even if recourse had not been had to the suppression of the convents, and to the confiscation of the property of those who oppose Joseph, the resources of the state would have been sufficient to discharge the national debt. The valuation of the religious edifices, and the gradual reduction of the regular clergy, are not taken into this estimate. "Your majesty may flatter yourself," says the minister, "to see, in the space of two years, the credit of the crown re-established, and its creditors satisfied, whether they prefer to become proprietors of lands, or whether they merely confine themselves to the reception of their revenues. That stoppage in the circulation, produced by the *Vales Royal*, shall disappear: for circulation admits only of paper which justifies entire confidence. This confidence shall revive, with the activity of great associations, of the bank, of corporations of artisans, who hitherto have been victims of the influence exercised over them by the former government. In short, that epoch so ardently desired shall arrive, when it may be possible to suppress, or at least to modify, the most burthensome imposts, and to listen to the liberality of principles and generosity truly Royal, in order to re-open all the sources of public prosperity."

Reprinted from LITERARY PANORAMA,
Vol. VII. p. 569.

PART II.—PERFORMANCE.

À l'impossible personne n'est tenu.—

NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE

Of Joseph's income would you state

A full account, and fair?

'Tis Hope; and hope; and hope;

now cast

The total up DESPAIR!

The following correspondence is unquestionably genuine. The doubts that were suggested concerning the authenticity of it in Spain, were dissipated by the exhibition of the originals to public inspection at Cadiz. The hand writing of these letters was known by many, and acknowledged. We know also, that before their appearance in public in an English dress, they were seen in possession of a noble marquis; and the perusal of them led to comments replete with hope, we trust, in due time, to be matured into exultation.

As nothing can be more completely consonant to the opinions we have expressed on Spanish affairs, we appeal to these documents, in vindication of our judgment: and as every part of them is important, and even the turns of phrase adopted by the writer have their meaning, we have printed them *verbatim*. It is likely that we shall have occasion to appeal to them, oftener than once, on future occasions.

From the nature of *intercepted* correspondence, its character is liable to impeachment; we therefore take this opportunity of stating in support of the authenticity of the "Intercepted Correspondence" from Egypt, obtained by Lord Nelson, and published in England, of the real truth of which doubts were entertained by the Jacobin party, that a gentleman who from his familiarity with the French language, was engaged in making out the words, decyphering the hand writing, and supplying the *lacuna*—damaged by the sea-water, when they were thrown overboard (a difficulty which greatly embarrassed a noble lad, then in office,) enabled us, at that time, to assert without reserve the genuineness of those epistles.

Translated Copy of a Letter from the Duke of Santa Fe (Don Miguel Jose de Asanza), late Minister of the Revenue in Spain, and Vice-King of Mexico, at present a Traitor to his Country, and Spanish Chargé d'Affaires, from the intrusive King Josef I. at the Court of France, addressed to Don Mariano Louis de Urquijo, late Minister of State in Spain, now a Traitor to his Country, and Minister for Foreign Affairs to Josef.

Most Excellent Sir.—The time is at length arrived, when I have it in my power to write to your Excellency on subjects which directly concern us. The day before yesterday I had a long conversation with the Duke of Cadore, Minister for Foreign Affairs, who had given me to understand, at a former period, that he wished to communicate to me some matters by the Emperor's order. I shall relate the heads of this conference, in which many subjects were handled, and all of importance.

The Minister told me, that his Imperial Majesty *cannot send more money to Spain*, and that it is necessary that kingdom should provide for the subsistence and expences of its army; that he has done enough in having employed 400,000 men in the reduction of Spain; that *France has exhausted its Treasury*, having sent there two hundred millions of livres since the commencement of the war; that our Government has not availed itself of the resources, which the country offers by the collection of funds; that con-

tributions should have been raised in Andalusia, particularly Seville and Malaga, and also in Murcia; that his Majesty had imposed a contribution of 6,000,000 of livres on the town of Lerida (I am not certain whether it was this or a greater sum he mentioned to me); that the English property fund in Seville should have been confiscated; and his Imperial Majesty is of opinion, that this in Seville alone might have amounted to forty millions of livres; that the plate of the churches and convents should have been taken possession of; that in Spain there must necessarily be a vast quantity of money in circulation, which has been introduced by the French and English, together with what had arrived from America; that the Emperor has always made war, by extracting from the conquered countries the subsistence and expences of his armies; that had he not been obliged to employ so many troops in the reduction of Spain, he might have dismissed many of them, and thus have avoided the expences they occasion; that the funds of our Treasury have not been applied in the manner they should have been, that is to say, to the payment of the troops employed in conquering and tranquillizing the kingdom; that there have been many pompous, extra agant, and unnecessary expences; that gratifications justly due, should have been deferred until more tranquil and happy times; that the Staffs which are maintained are too numerous and too expensive; that there have been formed, and are forming, Spanish corps, which are not only useless but dangerous, because, together with absurd sums, which can be more advantageously employed, *they desert, and pass over to the enemy's force*; and finally, that the kindness with which the King treats those of the opposite party is excessive, granting them favours and advantages, which only serve to disgust and dispirit those, who, from the commencement, adhered to his cause.

These are the principal subjects which the Minister communicated to me; and now I shall proceed to explain to your Excellency the substance of my answeis. The principal point, and that which, in my mind, most occupies the attention of the Emperor, is a wish to evade sending to Spain more money than the 2,000,000 monthly, as agreed in the former arrangements. Recollecting the observations which had been made on this subject, when I was in the office of Foreign Affairs, and being well aware of the situation of our provinces and of our Treasury, I replied to the Minister, that the King, my Master, was well convinced of the great drawback the war of Spain occasioned to the Treasury of France; but that he saw, with the deepest regret and concern, the impossibility of freeing it from this charge by any means or resources in our power; that the customary rents had been until this period as null, and could only be collected in a few conquered districts; and even in these the frequent incursions of the *insurgents and banditti paries*, frustrated the diligence of the *Administrators and Collectors*; that in many parts the very General and Chiefs of the French troops, served more to impede than assist the collection of the royal duties; that the provinces were ruined by the supplies of all kinds, which

they had to provide for the French troops, and by the total cessation of traffic between the different towns; that such funds as had been collected, as well from the established imposts as from the other means and resources which had been devised, had all been applied preferably to the wants of the French army, subtracting only some inconsiderable sums for the Royal Guard, which had been almost always out on strong parties of observation; for his Majesty's Civil List, which had been paid but in small parts; and for other purposes of the first necessity, so that there had been no pay issued to widows, pensioners, or those retired from active service, nor very often to those in the most necessary employments. The very Ministers have been, at times, five months, without receiving theirs, in order to meet the expences of the troops. With respect to attributing to ignorance, want of energy, or excessive lenity on the part of the Government towards the inhabitants, the not having drawn forth the resources which were supposed to have existed, I told the Minister that they had been employed, as far as circumstances permitted. That to judge us, it was necessary to keep in view the then existing circumstances, namely, that the subdued provinces were few; and in none did the free and uninterrupted exercise of administration take place; that extraordinary contributions and forced loans were exacted in all places, where the collection was deemed practicable, overcoming no small difficulties; that in order to preserve the subject provinces faithful, it was adviseable not to goad or harass them to an extreme, that by doing so we should inspire those in a state of insurrection with an unfavourable idea, as to the fate that awaited them, in the event of their surrendering themselves. That certainly more contributions might have been raised, in the same manner as the French generals do, in provinces they govern; but that even such contributions would not have produced a sufficient sum to meet the expences of the army, particularly when it remained two years and an half, or more, in the same station; that these contributions cannot be repeated; as experience may shew in Castille and Leon, as in the former all the current coin is exhausted, and the means of restoring its circulation do not appear; particularly when the troops are in motion, and the military chest distributes its funds in districts distant from the place of their collection; that his Imperial Majesty would be convinced of the impossibility of collecting funds sufficient to defray the expences of the war, from what takes place in the provinces governed by French generals, who cannot be accused of indolence or excessive lenity towards the inhabitants; on the contrary, it is to be feared, they avail themselves of cruelty and violence, which no government on earth can exercise over its own natural subjects, between whom there are reciprocal ties and obligations; the latter naturally looking up to the former for protection and support; and that what might have been done in Lerida may not, perhaps, serve as an example for similar conduct in other places; for, as I have been informed here, the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages deposited their money, furniture,

and church plate, in that town, believing it capable of making a most vigorous resistance; besides, it is not yet known if it has been able to furnish the sum demanded. I represented to the Minister, that contributions had been raised in Andalusia, of which I had been informed; and that in Granada, though it surrendered without making the smallest resistance, there had been a demand of 5,000,000 of reals, under the title of a forced loan; and in Malaga a greater sum, part of which I recollect had been deposited in the military chest of the 4th corps; that being absent from Seville at the period of its surrender, I know not exactly what had been demanded there: but I am convinced, that by the interference of the French authorities, all the English property found in that city had been sequestered; and that the same had taken place in Malaga; that in general the value of such property, when first discovered, is much overrated; as I have heard, had been the case, on the entrance of General Sebastiani into Malaga, and it is not to be wondered, that the idea formed by his Imperial Majesty, of the value of that at Seville, should be conformable to the exaggerated accounts which might have reached him.

As I am well informed of the active exertions, which have been used for the collection of church plate, and of the results of this collection, I was able to tell the Minister, that this resource had not been neglected; that not only all the jewels, silver, and gold, found in the suppressed convents, had been collected, and carried directly to the mint; but also what belonged to the nunneries, parochial and cathedral chuches of the whole kingdom; leaving only the sacred vessels indispensably necessary for worship; that this resource had not been as abundant and productive as might be supposed, and we ourselves expected; first, because all the churches of the towns through which the French troops passed, were plundered, and despoiled of their ornaments; secondly, because the insurgents and banditti parties had done the same in the towns which they had occupied, or passed through; and thirdly, because the plate of the churches, even before the altars, in niches and images, appear of great value and richness, and when you collect them and melt them, they are generally found to be nothing more than thin plates, placed only to cover the wood which compose their centre; and that this resource, such as it is, and all other which have been adopted, are those which compose the funds with which the indispensable necessities of the Treasury have been supplied; amongst which the subsistence, hospital and other expences of the troops, have been first attended to.

With respect to the specie supposed to be in circulation in Spain, taking into the calculation what the French and English brought into it, and also what has arrived from America, I have assured the Minister, that as yet no great abundance of specie is perceptible, whether it is occasioned by a great proportion of it remaining with the numerous French sutlers who follow the army—whether it be that another proportion is distributed amongst our vendors of eatables and liquors—or whether it be principally because the money of the Spanish coinage has disappeared

in the time of the insurrectional government, expended in the payment for arms, clothing, and other effects, received from foreign powers, especially from the English, and for goods introduced by commerce.

I confess upon this subject I am devoid of sufficiently exact accounts, and that I am only governed in my opinion by the clamours and the evident signs of poverty which present themselves on every side. In order to afford full satisfaction, and plainly answer the charge of the complaint which has been preferred, that the funds of our Treasury had not been applied with preference to the expenditure of the army, but have been prodigally wasted on objects of luxury, I could have wished to have had a statement which should shew the expenditure or distribution of all the sums received into the Treasury, since the King has been in Spain; and I believe it would not be very difficult to send me this statement. By this means the Court would see what have been the sums that had been appropriated to the expenses of the war, and what were those which had been destined to superfluities and luxury.

In the mean time, not exactly understanding what they wish to qualify with the name of prodigality or luxury, (for the King our Sovereign has not been in a situation to expend exorbitant sums with his Civil List, of which, in my opinion, he has not received the half, and rather has been in want of the means which the decorum and splendour of Majesty require) yet I could perceive, from the explanations of the Minister, that he principally alluded to the gratifications which his Majesty had distributed amongst some of his servants, both civil and military. Under this impression, I asserted, that those gratifications, made with the same spirit with which all first services are rewarded, in order to stimulate further exertion, in no way had diminished the funds of the Treasury, destined for the war department; and as they consist of hypothetical or imaginary sums, useful only for the acquirement of national advantages, they could not serve for the payment of the soldiers, nor for other expenses, which absolutely required to be paid in specie.

To this the Minister answered me, that, since the hypothetical *cedulas*, or government paper security, property or funds, had a value, this value could be converted into money; and my answer was, that for the present, and until full confidence in the government should be established, the sale of the national property should be multiplied.

With respect to the *cedulas*, it may be said, that they do not possess a current value, from the great loss sustained in their discount. But the resource of alienating property has not been neglected, in order to meet the expences of the day, amongst which those of the war department have ever been the first attended to. On the contrary, in order to establish by this means a disposable fund, great advantages have been granted to the purchasers, on paying a part in specie; and thus the imaginary sums,* given by way of gratification, indemnification, or other

title, have not diminished the resource which the national property could for the present afford to the Treasury.

With respect to the Staff of the Army, which is supposed to be numerous and expensive, I have told the Minister that, in my opinion, they had misinformed his Imperial Majesty; that I did not believe that the King had appointed more Generals and Officers of the Staff than were necessary; nor did he receive more of the ancient officers, than in justice should have been admitted, from their having espoused the cause of his Majesty, and remained faithful to it; and that the latter had not hitherto consumed any of the funds of the Treasury; and I doubt if any of them have as yet received their pay. In this point I should also have wished to be more exactly informed, for I am of opinion, that much exaggeration has been made use of to the Emperor.

An exact detail of all the Staff, which it appears to me would not be very difficult for the Minister of War to perform, would remove the unfavourable impressions which may have been made in this particular.

The idea that the regiments and corps of Spaniards are prejudicial, inasmuch as they go to increase the number of the enemy's [troops] after having occasioned expence to the Treasury, is here but too prevalent, and consequently the formation of these corps is considered premature. I represented to the Minister, that I considered no method could be more necessary and politic than this, for no government can exist without a force; that although it is true, that in the beginning much desertion would take place, it could never be so great as was apprehended; that every day it would become less in proportion as the public [opinion] underwent a change, and the reduction of the provinces was increasing; that, at present, it is to be hoped, it will be little or nothing—since the large bodies of insurgents, which took the name of armies, have disappeared, and there only remain the parties of banditti, which offer but little attraction to those, who are enlisted under the royal standard; that the corps of Spaniards employed in garrison, would enable the French troops to undertake the operations in the field, as the French generals wished; lamenting that they should be obliged to have their divisions detached and separated, in order to preserve tranquillity in the provinces already conquered.

The Minister appears to doubt whether there are French generals, who agree in the utility of forming corps of Spaniards; at the same time he supposes they approve of the civic guards. As I know positively that there are generals, and of much note, who not only are in favour of the system of creating regular corps, but also persuade and promote their formation, with their utmost efforts, I can assert and sustain my position. But, from the importance of the subject, I should wish that these generals should make known here their mode of thinking, alledging their solid reasons, and foundations upon which they build their opinions; for we do not receive much attention on subjects of this nature, and perhaps we may create suspicions of an unpleasant nature.

* *Cedulas*, Government paper security.

It only remains to speak of the extreme kindness, with which it is said the King treated those of the opposite party, granting them favors and advantages.

I wished to explain to the Minister, the favorable results produced by the general amnesty, when the King penetrated by the Sierra Morena; how his benignity gained the hearts of the inhabitants of those provinces, and facilitated the occupation of them, without the effusion of blood; and with how much facility and promptitude he terminated a campaign, which would have been the most glorious possible, were it not for the unfortunate resistance of Cadiz, fomented by the cunning and gold of the English. But the Minister dwelt upon the excess of his Majesty's goodness towards some individuals, who, having followed the opposite party, obtained rewards and employments in his royal service. I then said that there were few in this situation, and that those were persons remarkable for their circumstances, and for the part they had acted amongst the insurgents, that his Majesty deemed it expedient to make such examples in order to inspire confidence in those, who were still wavering and indecisive, whether they should present themselves with submission to his Majesty; and he has not as yet had occasion to repent his having placed them in the situations they occupy; that it was endeavoured by all means to weaken the force of the insurgents; and that it was not the least efficacious mode of doing so, to admit into his Majesty's service the generals and officers, who voluntarily wished to enter into it, upon their taking the necessary oath of fidelity; and if this has displeased any of the ancient adherents of the King, it is our indiscreet egotism, which should not impede the grand work of uniting the nation.

I have stated to your Excellency every thing that passed, in my conference with the Duke of Cadore. I did not speak on the subject of French troops employed in the war of Spain, nor as to the quantity of money, sent by the Treasury of France to that kingdom, nor upon some other topics on which the Minister touched, as I was not in possession of minute particulars on these subjects; nor did I think they should be subjects of discussion. Your Excellency will be pleased to have the goodness to transmit every thing to his Majesty for his royal information; and to communicate to me what his Royal pleasure may determine that I should add on the same topics, on future occasions.

It is not to be wondered, that many reflections should have fallen from me calculated to prove the regularity, the prudence, and wise views, with which his Majesty proceeded in the particulars, that gave rise to the remarks and observations, which, by order of the Emperor, were laid before me.

The instructions and information which shall be afforded me, shall best enable me to prove, for the future, my zeal.

During the conversation I had with the Minister, I took occasion to read to him the letter, which the Minister of War transmitted me, written by the Intendant of Salamanca, on the 24th of last March; drawing a dismal picture of the state of that province, and the difficulties

that presented themselves to prevent the levying of the contributions imposed by Marshal the Duke of Elchingen.

And before breaking up our interview, I also read to him the letter, which the Regent of the Council of Navarre directed to the Minister Secretary of State, dated 30th April, complaining of the conduct of the Governor, M. Dufour, instigating the Council of Government (Consejo de Gobierno), created by himself, to make a representation, or Act, incompatible with the sovereignty of the King. Upon this subject, without approving or disapproving of the act of Mons. Dufour, he simply told me, that the Government established in Navarre, and the other provinces, were military measures. I shall return to treat more particularly on this subject, when I have an opportunity.

God preserve your Excellency many years.

(Signed) The Duke of SANTA FE.
Paris, June 19, 1810.

[A correct translation of the original letter, (written in Spanish) in possession of his Excellency the Marquis of Romana.]

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. VI.—*City Petition—West-India Docks—Army Estimates—Religious Toleration—Corn Distillation Bill—Catholic Petition—Reprimand of Mr. Fuller—His Majesty's Answer to the City of London—Motion of Censure—Sc. &c. &c.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Monday, Feb. 26, 1810.

City Petition.

The Sheriffs of the City of London presented at the bar the following petition.

"To the Hon. the Commons of the United Kingdom, in Parliament assembled:—The humble petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in common council assembled—Sheweth, That we have observed with grief and concern, that a bill has been ordered to be brought into your hon. house, for granting a pension of £2000 per annum, for three lives, to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Wellington.—We beg to represent to your hon. house, that a measure so extraordinary, in the present situation of the country, and under all the afflicting circumstances attending our armies in Spain and Portugal, under the command of that officer, cannot but prove highly injurious in its consequences, and no less grievous than irritating to the nation at large. That in making these representations to your hon. house, we are urged not more from motives of economy and vigilance, in the present period of difficulty and distress, than from an anxious desire that, when such marks of national gratitude are bestowed on any of the gallant defenders of their country, they shall be given in concurrence with the general sentiments of the nation, and in strict conformity to the claims of the individual.—That, entertaining these sentiments, it is our painful duty to state to your hon. house, that, admitting to the utmost extent the valour of Lord Wellington, we do not recognise in his

military conduct, any claims to this national remuneration. That in the short period of his services in Europe, not amounting to two years, we have seen his gallant efforts in Portugal lead only to the disgraceful and scandalous convention of Cintra, signed by his own hand—a transaction, the sound of which must be ever hateful to Britons, and which has fixed an indelible stain on the character and honour of the country. In Spain we have seen the valour he displayed in repulsing the French at Talavera, with immense loss of lives, produce no other consequences, than his almost immediate and rapid retreat, under the mortifying and disastrous circumstances, of being compelled to leave his sick and wounded, to the care of the enemy. That as yet we have witnessed no inquiry into either of these campaigns, and we conceive it to be due to the nation, before its resources shall be thus applied, that the most rigid inquiry be made, why the valour of its armies, has been thus so uselessly and unfortunately displayed. That in addition to the reasons we have stated, against this lavish grant of the public money to Lord Wellington, we beg leave to remind your hon. house, that this officer was employed in India for several years, on a variety of services, far by the most profitable that can fall to the lot of a British officer, and that himself and family possessed, for a long period of time, in that quarter of the world, the most ample means of securing to themselves the most abundant fortunes.—That since their return to Europe, this family has been in constant possession of the most lucrative offices and emoluments of the state, and we have seen Lord Wellington himself enjoy the singular advantage, of holding one of the greatest civil offices of the government, whilst he was in the exercise of his military command in Portugal.—That we beg leave to state, to your hon. house, that the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of London, did agree to petition the King for a rigid, impartial, and general inquiry into the plans upon which the expeditions to Spain, and Portugal were undertaken, as well as that to Holland, and into the conduct of the commanders, to whom they were entrusted. That in direct violation of their established rights, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, when they attended to deliver the said petition, were not only prevented from delivering the same to the King at the levee, but also denied a personal audience of his Majesty; that they beg to impress it on your hon. house that such right was never before questioned or denied, and they were thereby prevented from laying their just complaints and grievances before their sovereign.—That they conceive it to be a high aggravation of his Majesty's, incapable and unprincipled advisers, that they have not only placed a barrier between the King and the people; but in the very face of these complaints, and in contempt and defiance of public opinion, advised his Majesty to recommend to Parliament the said grant to Lord Wellington.—That when we take all these circumstances into our consideration—when we reflect too, that the unanimous and grateful feelings of this country, have never been appealed to for any similar remuneration to the family of the ever to be lamented Sir John

Moore, who, after a long career of military glory, in the constant performance of his military duties, and receiving only his ordinary pay; after having shed his blood in almost every battle in which he was engaged, at length, to the irreparable loss of his afflicted country, sacrificed his life in its defence. Considering all these circumstances, we submit to your hon. house, that there can be neither reason nor justice in making the proposed grant to Lord Wellington. We therefore humbly pray your hon. house, that the bill for effecting that purpose, may not be permitted to pass into a law."

On the motion of Mr. Alderman Coombe, ordered to lie on the table.

West-India Docks.

Mr. Barham called the attention of the house to complaints of certain abuses, in the appropriation of the funds of the West-India Dock Company. The commissioners were bound to make an annual dividend of profits to the subscribers, not exceeding 10 per cent., whereas they had in the first place, paid the property tax of 10 per cent, and afterwards paid the dividend of 10 per cent. to the subscribers, instead of deducting the property tax: by this means a dividend of 11 per cent. was paid, contrary to the act. Moved, that the annual accounts of the West-India Dock Company, presented to the house, be referred to a select committee.

This was opposed by Mr. Hibbert, who argued that if the commissioners had transgressed the act of parliament, ample redress was to be had against them in any court of law.

After a conversation of some extent, in which Mr. Rose, Mr. Baring, and Mr. Barham bore a part. Question negatived without a division.

Mr. Hibbert then moved, that all the annual accounts of the London West-India Dock Company, from the commencement of their establishment, be referred to a committee of that house, to report their opinions thereon.—Ordered.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer at the bar, read his Majesty's answer to the address of the house, voted on Friday last, which stated, that the Earl of Chatham had requested permission to present to his Majesty a report on the Walcheren expedition, and requested also, that his majesty would not communicate it for the present; his majesty received it, 15th of January, and kept it till 10th of this month, when the Earl of Chatham expressed a wish to make some alterations in it; and it was returned to him. The report, as altered, was again tendered to his Majesty by the Earl of Chatham, on 14th of this month, when his Majesty directed it to be delivered to the Secretary of State. His Majesty has not kept any copy or minute of this report, as delivered at either of these times, nor has he had at any time, any other report, memorandum, narrative, or paper, submitted to him by the Earl of Chatham, relating to the late expedition to the Scheldt.

Mr. Whitbread requested to know, who of his Majesty's Privy Counsellors, a member of that house, took that answer from the king.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer answered, that he was the Privy Counsellor who took that answer from the king.

Army Estimates of 1809.

Sir Thomas Turton said, that the return made to that house, of the effective military force in March last, was 100,000 men; yet the evidence on the pending inquiry shewed, that when a disposable force was wanting in May following, not more than 16,000 men were to be obtained, for a very considerable length of time. The enormous expenses that had been incurred, were certainly attributable to ministers. Five millions had been expended, and the house were this night to be called on to vote the estimates for the current year. Ministers were aware, as well as the house, of the heavy pressure on the people, by taxes; yet after the loss of Spain, we were going to saddle them with nearly another million for the defence of Portugal: £130,000 had been promised by a noble marquis in the name of his Majesty, as additional pay to the officers of the army. There was yet a month before the Mutiny Act expires, and he thought right for the house, to ask an account of the money expended last year, before they trusted ministers with more. He moved for "a return of the expenditure of the country for military service, from Oct. 24, 1808, to Dec. the 25th, 1809."

After a discussion, in which Mr. Long, Sir J. Newport, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Calcraft, Lord Palmerston, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer bore a part; a division took place.

For the Motion, 35—Against it, 76.

The house is in a committee of supply.

Lord Palmerston submitted the army estimates of the present year. He trusted they would be found framed with every attention to economy; and that there was no increase of expenditure in any department, which was not absolutely necessary; while, on the other hand, every retrenchment had been made, consistent with the strength and efficiency of our military establishment. He pointed out what alterations had taken place. In the household troops there was a decrease of 720 men; saving £41,240. In the dragoons and dragoon-guards, an increase of 492 men; but a diminution of expense £262,230. For troop quarter masters general, troop sergeants majors were substituted, saving £7,300. In the un-numbered corps an increase of 1287 men, and of £49,720; but by a reduction of two battalions, a saving in the garrison battalions of £39,317. In the royal wagon train, a reduction of five troops, saved £23,439; a saving of £13,130, by reduction of a corps of barrack artificers at Gibraltar; and nearly £5,000, by a reduction in the corps of manx fencibles; on the other hand, an increase of £26,703, by increase of pay to officers. An increase in miscellaneous service of £113,921, in consequence principally of compensation to officers for losses in Spain, and in the expedition to South America. In the embodied militia a decrease of £150,700. In our pensioners at Chelsea-hospital, a saving of £31,592. On volunteer corps a saving of £131,250, from discontinuance of many corps. In the foreign corps, from taking into our service the corps under the Duke of Brunswick, there was an increase of

975 men and £34,770. His lordship stated on the whole, the increase of men was 1427, and the general saving £736,902. We had, including our navy, 800,000 men in arms.

General Gascoyne complained, that while the pay of the subaltern officers, and common soldiers was increased, the pay of captain majors and lieutenants-colonels, was absolutely less now than in 1695.

Lord G. Leveson Gower had many objections to the army estimates, and condemned ministers for want of economy.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied: and observed, that it was extremely easy for those, who were not to carry measures into execution, to point out improvements not applicable to practice.

Mr. Huskisson entered into a comprehensive view of our means and expenditure, and pointed out the absolute necessity for retrenchments; which the hon. member did not think was sufficiently attended to.

Mr. Rose replied to Mr. Huskisson, and defended ministers against imputations of waste or negligence.

Lord Temple censured the medical department, and enquired whether those who had recently retired, were permitted to enjoy full pay for life?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that they had retired on full pay, in consequence of arrangements, previous to the Walcheren expedition.

Colonel Wardle condemned the introduction of foreign troops, as a most unconstitutional measure; said it was highly necessary that reform should be made; and which might, in the article of clothing, to the amount, as he pledged himself to prove, of £250,000 a year. He detailed other savings, and referred to the benefits derived from his motion in the last session, relative to the great coats of the army.

After some observations from Sir J. Pultney, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Parnell, and Lord Mahon.

Lord Palmerston replied *seriatim* to the questions and objections proposed. The different resolutions were agreed to.

House of Lords, Tuesday, Feb. 27.

Religious Toleration.

Lord Sidmouth observed, that returns had been made of the number of persons licensed to preach by the quarter sessions; but they were not satisfactory to him. He moved for accounts of the number of licences to dissenting preachers, and dissenting meeting houses, from 1760 to 1808, extracted from the register of the respective dioceses in England and Wales; also from the quarter sessions.

Corn Distillation Bill.

Read a first time; and on the motion of Earl Bathurst, was ordered for a second reading on Thursday.

House of Commons, Tuesday, Feb. 27.

Mr. Grattan presented a petition from the Roman Catholics of Ireland, praying repeal of the penal laws still in existence against them, and admission to the privileges and blessings of the British Constitution. He regretted extremely

that he was not authorised, as on a former occasion, to accompany it by any proposition for ceding to the crown the option of a *Veto* in the appointment of the Catholic Bishops in Ireland: for his own part, he felt convinced of the necessity for such an arrangement, in the present posture of affairs in Europe. Whatever inclination might formerly have existed among the leading Catholics of Ireland, to cede this *Veto* to the crown, as a security for their disclaiming all foreign influence, he found that disposition was now altered. Whether he had mistaken his instructions on a former occasion, or those who suggested those instructions had since retracted their opinions, was a question he would never discuss; for he would never defend himself at the expence of his country. He had no hesitation, however, in stating his own conviction, that the *Veto* to the crown became absolutely necessary, at a moment when the head of the Catholic church, was now likely to become the *vassal*, and mere *tool* of the ruler of France. To suffer the exclusive privilege of appointing Catholic Bishops for Ireland, to remain in such hands, to expose his majesty's subjects to the influence of spiritual pastors, so appointed by a pontiff completely subservient to the tyrant of the Continent, would be at once incompatible with the security of the realm, and the safety of the Protestant religion. This sentiment he was sure, was very generally entertained by the Catholic population of Ireland. The experience of the last ten years must have convinced them of the fact. He remarked that there were two leading points he should reserve for discussion at a future day, when the house should think proper to enter fully into the consideration of this subject, namely, the religious disabilities under which the Irish Catholics labour, and the foreign nomination of their bishops. For the present, he deprecated all debate or conversation on the subject, entreating gentlemen to reserve any observations, until the day appointed for its full discussion; and he trusted that the right honourable gentleman opposite would more particularly adopt, in this respect, the advice which he humbly presumed to offer him, in common with the house; and considering as he did, the union of Catholics and Protestants in these countries under the same constitution, nothing more or less than a protracted marriage, he looked forward, with the most anxious hope, to that auspicious day, which should unite them in perpetual bonds of mutual affection and national happiness. The petition was read, and stated in substance:

That the Roman Catholics constitute the most numerous and increasing portion of the inhabitants of Ireland, comprising an immense majority of the manufacturing, trading, and agricultural interests, and amounting, at least, to four fifths of the Irish population; that they pay by far the greater part of the public and local taxes; that they supply the armies and navies of this empire, with upwards of one third part in number of the soldiers and sailors, employed in the public service; and that notwithstanding heavy discouragements, they form the principal constituent part of the strength, wealth, and industry of Ireland.

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That by the penal laws, the Roman Catholics are set apart from their fellow subjects, as aliens in their native land; and are ignominiously and rigorously proscribed, from all situations of public trust, honour, or emolument; including every public function or department, from the Houses of Legislature down to the most petty corporations. Whenever the labour of public duty is exacted and enforced, the Catholic is sought and selected; where however honours and rewards are to be dispensed, he is neglected and contemned. Where the military and naval strength of the empire is to be recruited, the catholics are equally solicited; nay compelled to bear, at least, their full share in the perils of warfare, and in the lowest ranks; but when preferment and promotion (the dear and legitimate prize of successful valour) are to be distributed as rewards of merit, no laurels are destined to grace a Catholic brow, or fit the wearer for command. It then goes on to state the peculiar hardships the catholics are subject to, by the operation of the penal laws; and adverts to the imminent danger necessarily resulting from so inverted an order of things, and so vicious and unnatural a system of legislation—a system which has long been the *reproach* of this nation, and is unparalleled throughout modern Christendom. That to restore to the Catholics of Ireland a full, equal, and unqualified participation of the benefits of the laws and constitution of England; and withdrawing all the privations, restrictions, and vexatious distinctions which oppress, injure and afflict them in this country; is not only become merely expedient but absolutely necessary—being not alone a debt of right due to a complaining people, but perhaps, the last remaining resource of this empire. The petition concludes by praying the honourable house to restore to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, those liberties so long withheld; and their due share in the Constitution, which they in common with their fellow subjects of every other description, contribute by taxes, arms, and industry, to sustain and defend.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer justified himself and those who acted with him, against the imputation of a spirit of intolerance, and remarked that the *Veto* which the right hon. gentleman (Mr. G.) now acknowledged to be indispensable, must have been surrendered formerly by the crown, but for the opposition then made to the Catholic claims.

Mr. Grattan denied having changed his opinion: he never had urged full emancipation to the catholics, as an unconditional measure. He charged ministers with having occasioned embarrassment, by delaying the consideration of the subject unwisely. It was in a committee that the conditions of the grant to the catholics, ought to be proposed and discussed, but the committee was never granted; he always considered that the Catholic was bound to give the strongest possible security to the Protestant, for his fidelity to the constitution, and the security of the State. On a former occasion the Pope was in the hands of England, and would have signed readily any *concordat*; but now being in the hands of France, it was to be presumed he would accede to nothing.

Col. Hutchinson spoke in favour of the catholics. He presented another petition from the Cork catholics.

House of Lords, Thursday, March 1.

Corn Distillation Prohibition Bill.

The Earl of Albermarle presented a petition from Norfolk against the bill.

The Earl of Hardwicke moved to postpone the second reading of the bill to Monday, on the grounds of the want of information on the table, and the petitions of the Agricultural interest not having yet had time to be received.

The Earl of Darnley supported the motion.

The Earl of Liverpool thought that unless it was intended to oppose the measure at any stage, the information desired, and the petitions expected, might be received in the committee, or before the third reading of the bill.

The Earl of Albermarle enforced the necessity of a farther time, and said, that every market town in Norfolk, would petition against the bill.

The Earl of Lauderdale supported the adjournment, as the measure materially affected the agricultural interests of the country. Petitions from Norfolk only, but from every part of the land, would come up against the bill.

Lord Holland thought, that the petitions and informations might as well be received before the third reading, as in the committee.

Lord Sidmouth strongly supported the adjournment, and contended, that the present bill stood on different grounds from the former bill.

Question put on the adjournment. Non Contentos 26—Contentos 13—Majority 13.

House of Commons, Thursday, March 1.

The second reading of the Grand Junction Canal Bill being moved by Sir James Graham, it was opposed, and the house divided on the question for postponing the second reading to the first of August. Ayes, 156. Noes, 100, consequently the bill was lost.

Reprimand of Mr. Fuller.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acquainted the house, that he had received a communication from Mr. Fuller, then in custody of the Serjeant at Arms, requesting that he would apologize to the house for the unfortunate circumstance, which, in its consequences, had placed him in his present situation; and, also, desiring him to apply for his discharge. The unfortunate member was extremely sorry for his conduct, and was anxious to make the fullest apology for it; he therefore hoped, that taking all the circumstances into its consideration, the house would be of opinion that sufficient justice had been done, and feel disposed to order his discharge.

Lord Temple said, that more outrageous conduct had never been witnessed within those walls; it was not only an insult to the house, but to the person of their Speaker; he thought it quite impossible that Mr. Fuller should be let off with so slight a punishment.

Mr. C. Wynne said it was impossible to palliate the conduct of the member alluded to; there were not more than one or two instances of such misconduct upon the journals of the house. He said the practice of parliament was, whenever a member was guilty of indecorous language,

that the Speaker should reprimand him, and that it should be recorded on the journals, and he emphatically observed, that indecorous language in that house, had been so often suffered to pass with impunity; he almost felt an excuse, in the conduct of the house itself, for the offence now complained of.

Mr. Lockart bore testimony to Mr. Fuller's contrition.

Mr. Whitbread in very forcible and animated speech reprobated the outrageous conduct which he had witnessed; and what was the sort of apology now offered?—a letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer! He thought it would be more consistent with their dignity, to have adopted the suggestion of an hon. baronet, and have committed Mr. Fuller to the Tower; it would have been more compatible with the nature of the offence, than that made this night for his liberation; it was necessary that example should deter any man in future from such misconduct.

Sir Robert Williams spoke a few words.

Sir Edward Knatchbull declared Mr. Fuller was ready to come to the bar and apologize.

Mr. Secretary Ryder moved that Mr. Fuller be called to the bar and reprimanded.

The Speaker then addressed the house, and said, that he owed it in justice to the hon. member whose conduct was under discussion, to state, that he had received from him, this afternoon, a letter, apologizing to him personally, for expressions which he certainly did not hear, and which, if he had heard, he should have been utterly incapable of feeling in any other way than as, such as they were, they must have struck the whole house at the moment. For his part, he could feel no personal resentment, nor any personal disposition towards severe measures.

Mr. Fuller was then called to the bar, and

The Speaker addressed him nearly thus:

“ Mr. Fuller, you now stand at the bar of this house, in the presence of the United Commons of the Realm, to receive the declaration of their high displeasure. During the progress of a committee, employed on a most solemn and serious investigation, they were repeatedly disturbed by your offensive conduct and disorderly language, and it became necessary for them to appeal to the authority of the whole house. The house being resumed for that purpose, you were called upon to account for your error and misconduct. Instead of urging any thing in mitigation of your offence, the language you then held was a considerable aggravation of it, and the house thought it was necessary, for the support of its dignity, to commit you to the custody of the serjeant at arms. This committal you should have felt as obligatory on your honour as your person; but nevertheless you broke from it, and rushed within these walls, with clamour and outrage most unparalleled, and conducted yourself in a manner utterly irreconcileable with the respect which you ought to have felt for the authority of the house. “ This is the head and front of your offending.” As for my own part, I assure you that I feel no other sentiment, except regret and sorrow, that any honourable member of this house should so misconduct himself. From the early contrition, however,

which you have expressed ; and from its having been stated to the house, that you now entertain a due sense of your own misconduct and error, the house has been induced to release you from any further punishment. For the great lenity and moderation which the house has shewn towards you, you owe your most humble and grateful acknowledgments. You must not, however, from this indulgence be led to suppose that the house will always pass over in so lenient a manner, offences of such a serious nature ; for, if, at any future time, you shall relapse into the same or similar acts of outrage, I fear that the house will be able to discover only one means of protecting its dignity and its privileges, and that will be by removing you from the possibility of continuing any longer so presumptuous a course. I have been charged by the house to reprimand you, and you are hereby reprimanded.—Serjeant, discharge him on his paying his fees."

Irish Distilleries.

The house in a committee.

Mr. Foster adverted to the practice of illicit distillation in Ireland, which had greatly increased in the last year ; and had diminished the duty on spirits from £1,230,000, to £211,000. This had partly arisen from the high price of barley, which made it convenient for the farmers to supply the illegal distillers with small quantities at their own doors. He proposed to take off the bounties now given to the large stills, and to encourage the dispersion of small licensed stills over the country. Also for a time to diminish the duties from 5s 8d. a gallon to 2s. 6d. this would be a great temporary sacrifice of revenue, but it would probably be productive of great permanent good.

Sir John Newport coincided with these ideas.

A few observations from Mr. Parnell, Mr. Beresford, Mr. O'Hara, Mr. Foster, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Browne, and Mr. D. Giddy.

Report on Army Estimates.

Lord Palmerston moved, that the report on the army estimates be taken into consideration.

Mr. Maurice Fitzgerald pressed on the attention of the house, whether the expenditure contained in the estimates, was absolutely necessary. This was a duty the more incumbent upon parliament, after the various admissions of the propriety of retrenchments ; but more particularly after the speech of an hon. gentleman (Mr. Huskisson) the other night. He made various calculations, to shew—that there was an actual diminution of effective force by 20,000 men :—that the statement of the noble lord, of the military force of the country, at 600,000 men, so far from creating confidence, would have a contrary effect, as so small a proportion of it, could be brought into action against the enemy, as had been employed in the late campaigns. The embodied militia, as less disposable, he thought might be reduced in its establishment ; but unless the proposition of adding to the foreign troops in British pay should be rejected, parliament ought not to consent to any reduction of our native and constitutional force. He could see no reason for so large a force of cavalry as 27,000. Cavalry could be of no use in this country or in Ireland, in the event of invasion. This applied equally to volunteer ca-

valry. Volunteer infantry might be of some use. He then commented on the expence and arrangements of the military college, complaining that the professor of fortifications, had no more, or little more salary, than the teacher of arithmetic or the fencing master. He noticed the charge for medicines ; and the amount of force absorbed in the colonial service.

General Farlett contended that cavalry was our most useful arm ; that Ireland was peculiarly favourable for cavalry. He implored ministers not to suffer themselves to be persuaded to make a reduction in a force, so necessary to the security of the country.

Mr. Lamb found fault with certain items respecting foreign corps, and temporary barracks in Ireland ; also with the enormous amount of the staff in this country, all of whom being absent from their regiments, performed no service. He could not see why seven generals were necessary in the home districts. He defended the military college.

Mr. Whitbread rose to ask explanation of some points in the army estimates ; as, for instance, £32,000 for various contingencies, without specification. Many jobs might be introduced under this head ; and he was desirous to have a detailed account of those contingencies. He moved an amendment to leave out the word "now," and insert the words "this day se'nnight." He was for the purchase of efficient cavalry horses, even if they cost £75, and thought none but horses of five or six years old ought to be purchased—he ridiculed the arrangement respecting the Manx fencibles ; they were said to be intended to act against smugglers, while, according to every account, they were the greatest smugglers in the island. He objected to the local militia ; commented on their enormous expence, and the inadequacy and impolicy of the arrangements respecting them. The whole had not been clothed, armed, or trained, last year. Five troops of the wagon train were to be reduced ; either it was a good corps, and ought to be kept, or it was not. The enormous expence of the staff precluded the necessity of argument, to evince the propriety of retrenchment in that department. The item which regarded the establishment of a new medical board required explanation. The old medical board had fairly run itself out : it no longer existed. If gentlemen for public services, were taken from situations of great emolument, they should certainly be indemnified : was this the case with the new medical board ? so far from it, that two, if not the whole three of them, had been retired for several years. One of them was upwards of 70, (Dr. Weir), who was a surgeon's mate in 1761—49 years ago. Dr. Kerr was between 50 and 60 years old ; was an hospital mate in 1766, and took a degree some years ago at Edinburgh. He, as well as the head of the board, had retired into the country. What practice he would therefore ask, had these people given up, to entitle them to increased salaries ? It was singular, too, that the whole of these gentlemen came from the north of the Tweed. He pointedly censured ministers for the late appointment given to Mr. Yorke, and ludicrously contrasted the feelings and speeches of

men in and out of office, with reference to Mr. Huskisson's speech on a former night—which he compared to the propositions made to the house by his hon. friend behind him (Col. Wardle) last session. His hon. friend had declared, that it was possible to save ten millions, the amount of the income tax, out of the annual expenditure. Now the time he selected for making this declaration, was the *very worst* he could choose, namely, after a tavern dinner; and, probably, at a time when the best financier in company, was not in a condition to divide the dinner bill. Yet it was on an inconsiderate declaration of this kind, and the applause it excited, that his hon. friend chose to found a statement of public economy, which tended to render every suggestion of public economy ridiculous. Save ten millions! why, one glass more might have saved twenty millions! And how did he propose to effect this vast saving? why, by wholly abolishing some of the most necessary branches of the public expenditure; by reforming others; by cabbage from this office, and clippings from that. Such inconsiderate proposals might produce great danger and detriment to the country; by making those who propose them, pass for visionaries.

Mr. Whitbread criminated ministers for their management of the national resources: he characterised the government as made up of jarring and discordant parts, independent departments, all pulling and drawing on the first lord of the treasury, without estimate, plan, or calculation, and subject to no species of controul. He would not vote for the army estimates that day. Moved that the report be read on that day *se'nnight*.

Lord Palmerston justified different items. The new medical board was composed of members, who, whether they came north or south, whether they were old or young, were perfectly efficient, and had every one of them been recommended by a board of general officers.

Lord Castlereagh defended ministers, and justified the medical board: their conduct had been inquired into by a board of general officers, at the head of which was General Fox; who reported that they had not neglected their duty.

Sir John Newport warmly censured the charges for barracks in Ireland; one charge for building new barracks and repairing old ones, amounted to £180,000; yet no more than one corps of infantry and a troop of cavalry had ever entered them. He said the barrack department in Ireland would amount to £500,000.—Mr. W. Pole defended the barrack department in Ireland.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer saw no reason why the estimates should not be proposed. They presented a reduction of £600,000 below last year. He agreed, however, to the home staff being taken into further consideration.

Lord G. L. Gower and Mr. Dundas Saunders spoke against the amendment.

Mr. Bankes spoke in favour of the amendment, and complained of the barracks, both in England and Ireland, being carried to too great a length. The expenses of the volunteers in Ireland and of inspecting field officers, were also much more than in England.

Mr. H. Thornton supported the amendment.

Resolutions read and agreed to, except the home staff: which was ordered to be taken into consideration this day fortnight.

EMBASSY TO CABUL.

No. I.

DESCRIPTION OF AN ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN TO THE BRITISH EMBASSY TO CABUL, BY THEIR MEHMAUNDER AT PESOUR.

We have been favoured with the perusal of several letters, written during the late embassy of Mr. Elphinstone to Cabul, in which, as well as being interesting in other respects, the manners of the people, and the character of the country, hitherto scarcely known to us, are described from actual observation. The following is the first of the series: they will be followed by a journal of the events attending the embassy, both going and returning.

Peshour, March 2, 1809.

To-morrow we see the king, after which we shall be at liberty to ride out into the country, and amuse ourselves innocently, as we chuse. I believe, it is arranged, that we are to stand, in the presence of his Majesty. We are allowed privileges however, which were never conceded before to the ambassador of any foreign potentate, Asiatic or European. In the first place, we are to stand under the same roof and hall with his Majesty, instead of standing in an outer court, exposed to the weather, at a distance of about 150 yards, with our backs against a wall. Secondly, the king has been graciously pleased to dispense with a custom of this court, by which, those who are introduced to his Majesty, are constrained to pass up the whole length of this court three times (a person holding them by the hand), and to make three distinct and humble obeisances.

This day we have been completely at rest, after a very fatiguing dinner party, at the house of our Mehmaundar. We were conducted to the place of entertainment, by the old Mehmaundar, who first received us at Dera; and we proceeded through the town for about half a mile by torch-light. The street through which we passed, was very narrow, and paved with stones, very rough and clumsily joined, and sloping down into a kennel in the middle. The houses were in general two or three stories high, and so close, that one might easily leap across from the roof of one range to those of the other. Even at this late hour, crowds of people were assembled in the streets to see us pass. On leaving the hotel, we proceeded westward, until we came to the palace,—which, I could perceive by the moon-shine, to be a large mass of building, situated on an eminence, and like most others of the kind, having a dead wall on the outside, and that by no

means in the best repair. A little beyond the palace, or rather fort (for it is called the Bala-Hissar or upper fort) was situated the house of our Mehmaundar, which we reached by passing through a gate, down a short narrow lane. From this we entered into an outer court, which was connected by a doorway and short passage, with an inner area of a square form, having a small pond in the centre, on which several oblong boards, covered with lighted lamps, were floated. The border of the pond moreover, for the breadth of two yards, was beset by cheraugs in as close array as possible, and the walls of the court itself were illuminated with flambeaux. This court opened, towards the south, into a large open hall, where we were to sit. There was a dead wall to the north and east, and towards the west, was a large arched gate-way with doors, surmounted by a sort of balcony, which overlooked the court.

Our host, being aware that we were not as yet perfectly practised in sitting on the ground, had requested us to bring chairs, which we accordingly did, and sat on them during the greater part of the evening. The furniture of the hall was much more splendid, than I had any idea that the purse of an Afghan noble could afford. At the east end, on each side of the low door by which we entered, were two long English pier-glasses in plain gilt frames, and opposite to them two other mirrors (of rather smaller dimensions, but still exceedingly large), which I conjecture to have been of Russian manufacture. The doors between the glasses were hung with magnificent purdahs of silk cloth wove with gold; the open galleries above the doors, were all either hung with the same stuff, or covered by Persian pictures of women (in their eyes lovely) caressed by admiring youths; and the pannels were clothed with rich keemkhab. On the floor, was spread a splendid silk carpet, with stripes of numud of Cabul manufacture, along the borders, for the guests to sit on; and, at the upper end of the hall was laid a beautiful carpet of velvet, richly wrought with gold, with two others extending half way down the room on either side. Of these, one was blue, one red, and one azure. I was almost afraid to touch them with my boots. In the middle of the room, a large sheaf of painted wax-flowers, leaves, bunches of grapes, &c. having a lighted candle in its centre, was supported on a small tripod; and, four other ornaments of the same description, were ranged along the room, supported on the common candlesticks of the country, which are composed of tinned copper, and stand in broad circular scolloped dishes of the same materials.

We had sat about a quarter of an hour, when a service of common sweetmeats was

brought in, on large oblong trays without covers. These were placed on the ground, and we sat down just in front of our row of chairs, eat a few, and again resumed our seats,—when the trays were carried away. The Envoy was placed at the upper or western extremity of the room, and we were all ranged indiscriminately on his right, with our faces towards the court and the backs of our chairs touching the wall. About a quarter of an hour afterwards, a very disagreeable decoction was brought in, in small vessels resembling tea-cups;—it was warm, of the colour of tea, exceedingly sweet, and appeared to me to have been extracted from the cardamom-seed. However unpleasant (for some of us thought it resembled Senna, and others Jalap), we drank it quickly, and returned the cups. After a pause of a few minutes, two sets of dancing girls were now introduced, who, in point of appearance, were inferior to those who are to be met with in Hindooostan, but shewed finer action and sung tolerably. They were much disfigured by false moles on various parts of their faces; and their head-dress consisted merely of a flat skull-cap, wrought with gold, like those worn sometimes by Armenians. Their garments were of red muslin, and they were accompanied in their songs by a group of boys, who strained themselves so immoderately, with their right hand ever and anon raised to their ears, that it had the appearance of a contest who should make the loudest noise. The fiddlers, and guitar-performers were tolerable. With this exhibition we were amused for about half an hour, when the dinner was at length served in, on trays,—each of them covered and completely wrapped round with a white napkin, over which was thrown a richly fringed cloth of gold. The trays were arranged on a white cloth, spread along the middle of the floor, around which, we again seated ourselves on the ground, pulling the edge of the cloth over our legs and knees. A short time before the dinner was brought, our host retired, and did not return until it was removed. The reason alleged for this proceeding, was his apprehension, lest his presence might embarrass us. Our situation however was not the most agreeable, there being from an hundred and fifty to two hundred people in the court, all staring us in the face;—besides a multitude collected on the walls, in the balcony above the gate-way, on the tops of many of the surrounding houses, and on the battlements of the palace. The dinner consisted of various gilt and plated pilaws, of baked meats, roasts, &c. and each person helped himself to rice-pudding, flummery, curry, or whatever came in his way, with his fingers. After dinner, we resumed our chairs, and had our hookas and kuleauns. The dancing-girls

were again introduced, and some bad fire-works were played off in the court yard. A number of rockets had previously indeed been let off, before we sat down to dinner. About a quarter of an hour more having passed in this manner, another sickening decoction was brought in, in tea-cups, still more disagreeable than the former. The Envoy then presently retired, to a private conference with our host; and fire-works were exhibited from time to time, until the party separated. We did not get home until half past two in the morning. The fire-works were in general poor, and without the least variety; but the lamps and torches in the area sent up such a blaze, that there was not the least necessity for candles or any other lights in the hall.

We hear, to-day, that the King himself was present, in disguise, during the whole of the entertainment; and, it further appears, that the greater part of the furniture used on the occasion, belonged to his Majesty. This day has passed away, without any new occurrence. I fear however, that we shall not be presented to-morrow, as there is still some difficulty about the ceremonies.

Peshour, March 4, 1809.

When I wrote my letter of the 2d current, it was doubtful, whether or not our introduction to the king would take place on the following day; and, the ceremonies not being arranged at a late hour, we were confirmed in the belief, that it must of necessity be deferred. In the middle of the night, however, we were called up by the information, that breakfast would be ready by six, as we should go to the palace at eight. Unfortunately the day turned out rainy; and, after waiting until eleven o'clock, a messenger arrived from his Majesty, saying, that since the weather had proved so unpropitious, our introduction should be postponed till another day. But you may depend upon hearing from me as soon as we have been to court.

Although an opportunity of seeing his Majesty, will doubtless be gratifying; yet I should feel still more satisfaction, could I behold the unfortunate Zemau Shah, who was some years ago deprived of his sight, and is now confined (though under as tender a restraint as possible) at Peshour. Until within the last few months, a faint glimmering of light remained to him; —but all is now gone. He employed a person, privately to speak to the Physician of the Embassy, respecting his case; but all such communication would of course have been highly irregular and improper, without the permission and approbation of his present Majesty.

[*To be continued.*]

POETRY.

THE BUTTERFLY'S FUNERAL.

An Impromptu.

I.

Oh! ye, who so lately were blithsome and gay
At the Butterfly's banquet, carousing away;
Your feasts and your revels of pleasure are fled,
For the soul of the banquet—the Butterfly's dead?

II

No longer the Flies and the Emmets advance
To join with their friends in the Grasshopper's
dance,
For see his thin form o'er the favourite bend,
And the Grasshopper mourns for the loss of his
friend!

III.

And hark to the funeral dirge of the Bee,
And the Beetle that follows as mournful as he;
And see where so sadly the green rushes wave,
The Mole is preparing the Butterfly's grave!

IV.

The Dormouse attended, but cold and forlorn,
And the Gnat slowly winded his shrill little horn;
And the Moth, who was grieved for the loss of a
sister,
Bent over the body, and silently kiss'd her.

V.

The corse was embalmed at the set of the sun,
And inclosed in a case which the Silkworm had
spun;
By the help of the Hornet the coffin was laid
On a bier out of myrtle and jessamine made.

VI.

In weepers and scarfs came the Butterflies all,
And six of their number supported the pall;
And the Spider came there in his mourning so
black,
But the fire of the Glowworm soon frighten'd
him back.

IX.

The Grub left his nutshell to join the sad throng,
And slowly led with him the Bookworm along;
Who wept his poor neighbour's unfortunate doom,
And wrote these few lines to be placed on her
tomb:

EPITAPH.

At this solemn spot where the green rushes wave,
Here sadly we bend o'er the Butterfly's grave;
"Twas here we to beauty our obsequies paid,
And hallowed the ground which her ashes had
made.

And here shall the daisy and violet blow,
And the lily discover her bosom of snow;
While under the leaf, in the ev'nings of spring,
Still mourning her friend shall the Grasshopper
sing.

SONGS,

FROM PLOTS! OR, THE NORTH TOWER.

Song.—*Mr. Philips.*

When storms disturb old Ocean's bed,
And angry waves in tumult rise ;
The billow lifts its curling head,
And bears the vessel to the skies.
The sailor on the giddy mast
Beholds one dreary waste of foam ;
Tow'rs land his tearful eye is cast,
And all his thoughts are fix'd on home.

At last he marks the lighthouse near,
The herald of his native shore ;
Then sings some song to Nancy dear,
And chaunts the duty o'er and o'er !*
So to the traveller's heart, who strays
Benighted in some tangled dell,
Sounds sweeter than the softest lays,
The village clock, or shepherd's bell.

Song.—*Miss Kelly.*

Oh ! never from the maid depart,
Ye youths, if you would keep the heart
You once have made your own ;
Nor think that we, when you're away
Will sit and weep, the live long day,
And mope and sigh alone ;
Alas ! you know not, I'm afraid !—
Of what a woman's heart is made.
If lawless men still chuse to range,
Poor woman has a right to change,
And love as well as you !
So think not, while at large you roam,
That we will sit content at home ;
We'll have our sweethearts too !
And thus you'll learn, by woman's aid,
Of what a woman's heart is made.

Song.—*Mr. Horn.*

As when at Nature's mighty word,
When winds and waves in silence sleep,
The daemon of the storm is heard
To rush in thunders o'er the deep.
Full many a maiden on the shore,
Her distant lover may bewail,
Whom she, perhaps, may see no more,
And swells with sighs the rising gale.
So, on the eve of some dread night,
When preparation whispers round,
The soldier arms him for the fight,
And swords in clanging echoes sound :
Full many a maid her lover meets,
With fears to think ere night is o'er,
That heart which now with ardour beats,
Shall beat its last—shall beat no more.

* This reminds us of a line or two written by a privy counsellor—reader, turn to Mr. Sheridan's epilogue to the *Rivals*, and then compare.

SPANISH WOOL.

ON THE PRESENT IMPORTATION OF SPANISH WOOL.

The importation of Spanish Wool has been much exaggerated by those who wish to lower the value of English wool : they affect to reckon by bags, and they seem to suppose all Spanish wool equally fine, and every lock imported much more valuable than English wool. The following account comes from the best authority :

The exportation of Spanish wool, except to France, being prohibited by the French in Spain, under pain of death, and they seizing it without paying for it, the distressed Spaniards naturally adopt every plan in their power to send it to this country, where they are paid punctually for it, in proportion to its real value here. For this purpose, they pack their wool in every way they can, and for the sake of easy conveyance, in bags, on an average of 100lbs. each, not half the size of those formerly imported. A Spanish mule can carry on its back one of these small bales—they load them in the dusk of the evening, and travel all night, in gangs of from forty to one hundred mules, escorted by well armed Spaniards. They conduct the mules from the interior of the country to the sea-ports, where they have proper Agents ready to receive the bales, and to put them on board vessels stationed to receive them. On their journey they have scouts, constantly employed on the look-out, and in case of danger, from the appearance of French troops, they, with their mules, strike into the woods, the passes therein being familiar to them, but totally unknown to the French, who dare not venture into the interior parts thereof, for fear of being destroyed, and where the drivers, mules, and bales, remain concealed until they find it safe to proceed on their route. Supposing that prior to this strict prohibition, 40,000 bales of Spanish wool, each containing 200lbs, were annually imported into this country, and that the present importation amounts to 65,000 bales, each containing 100lbs. in that case, the number of bags will be increased 25,000, but the number of pounds will be decreased 1,500,000.

And this is not the only disadvantage and deficiency that attends the present importation of Spanish wools ; for their respective qualities are now become greatly inferior to what they used to be, insomuch that many of them, which stand the importers in from 5s. to 7s. a pound, at Bristol, cannot be sold for more than from 2s. to 4s. being dirty, uncleaned, unsorted, and consisting of various qualities, good and bad, all mixed together in the same bale. The greatest part are now much inferior, in fineness and real value, to good English wool.

OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

AMERICA NORTH.

Population.—In the year 1808, the number of houses in Philadelphia and its suburbs was 13,461; estimating eight persons at each house, it gives a population of 107,088.—In 1749, the number of houses was 6,207.—In 1783, 6,000.—In February 1806, New York city contained 57,770 inhabitants.

Duelling punished.—A law for the suppressing of duelling has passed in the Illinois territory, in America, founded on the Virginia code. The punishment of the surviving duellist (if his antagonist die within three months) of the aiders, abettors, and counsellors thereof, to suffer death by hanging. The challenger, or persons accepting a challenge, is declared incapable ever of holding or being elected to any office of trust, civil or military, within the territory. Persons when entering upon the duties of office are to swear or affirm, that they have never been engaged in a duel, either directly or indirectly, in anywise whatever.

AMERICA, SOUTH.

Circulation of Gold in Payments.—The *Quinto do Ouro* is one-fifth of the gold dust carried to the *cazas da fundição* or smelting houses, of which there are four in the *Minas Geraes*. The gold is there assayed, weighed, melted into bars and stamped, one-fifth being retained as the royal duty. In the mining district, gold dust is the common medium of exchange, but till it is stamped and converted into bars it passes for only 4-5 or .8 of its real value, the remaining fifth or .2 being due to the crown before it can be legally exported from the district. An *outavo* of gold, for example, which is worth 1,000 rees, when stamped, passes for no more than 1,200 rees before it has undergone that operation. There are *registos* or custom-houses on all the roads leading from the *Minas Geraes*, where strict search is made to prevent gold that has not paid the *quinto* from being carried out of the country. *Minas Geraes* is about 100 leagues from Rio de Janeiro, which is the nearest sea port.

Rich National Guards.—The city of Mexico has formed a battalion of National Guards, comprising 800 Spaniards, and it is certainly the richest body in the universe, the poorest member of it being worth two millions of piastres, and many of them possessing ten times the sum.—*Compare SPAIN.*

ARABIA.

Wahabees.—The Beys of Egypt and the Pacha of Bagdad, continue to fight against the Wahabees; but have not been able hitherto to drive them from the sacred cities of Medina and Mecca; which they have taken and plundered.

AUSTRIA.

Value of Coin.—Vienna, July 26. At this time 19 florins 20 kreutzers are paying in bank bills for a Dutch ducat: 18 florins 58 kreutzers for an Austrian ducat: 38 florins for a louis d'or; and 8 florins 12 kreutzers for a crown of convention.

Finances: Paper Money.—The installation of Count Wallis, the new minister of finances, which took place at Vienna, August 13th, occasioned the Augsbourg exchange to fluctuate materially; it was at length noted at 435: it rose a little next day. Important measures are expected in this department, the Count having, in reply to the address of the holders of bank-notes, declared that palliatives were not sufficient, and that a radical cure was necessary for the restoration of the finances.—Aug. 25. Our paper money is still in the same discredit: this day was paid for 100 florins in cash 460 florins in bank bills.

Army reduced.—In order to reduce the expences of the army as much as possible, there are to be no longer any third battallions. The companies are to be reduced from 180 to 100 men. The militia (*Landwehr*), on the contrary, will become general; the officers who were out of employment by the reduction in the army will be employed in disciplining it. This arrangement will add considerably to our military force.

Coffee restricted.—The Emperor of Austria has published a decree, by which all his subjects are interdicted receiving into their houses coffee; and the use of it is prohibited for any domestic purpose. It seems that the restrictive laws to prevent its introduction into the country have been inefficient, and that this farther expedient has therefore been resorted to under the mandate of France.

Population.—The present population of Vienna is 224,000 souls, of which 46,000 live in the city; and the rest in the suburbs.

FRANCE.

Marriages invalidated.—The French Tribunals have lately determined, that the marriage of a French prisoner of war with a British woman in this country is not valid. Several women, who accompanied or followed their supposed husbands to France, have been consequently abandoned and exposed to the greatest distress.

Public Journals disallowed.—On the 3d August, the following Decree was issued from the Palace of Trianon:—“ 1. There shall be only one journal in each of the departments, with the exception of that of the Seine. 2. This journal shall be under the authority of the Prefect, and cannot be published but with his approbation. 3. Nevertheless, the Prefect may provisionally au-

thorize in our great cities, the publication of papers containing advertisements in the nature of posting bills, or hand bills, relative to sales of articles of merchandise and immovable property; and journals, treating exclusively of literature, the sciences, arts, and agriculture. The said publications must contain no articles foreign to their object. 4. Our Minister of the Interior shall, on the 1st of September next, make a report to us upon the said advertising journals; the publication of which may be definitively determined."—*Vive la Liberté de la Presse!*

Further Details respecting the unfortunate Fire at the Hotel of the Prince Schwarzenberg. (Vide p. 928.)—The Emperor and Empress had scarcely retired at the commencement of the tumult, when the crowd precipitated itself towards the three doors which led from the hall. It is impossible to form an idea of the despair and horror which seized upon every body when the cry of "save himself who can" was heard. They crowded together; they ran against each other, some persons were trampled under foot; the lustres, the ceiling, the beams fell, and wounded the unfortunate; who uttered frightful cries. The heat caused the glass-
es and lustres with which the hall was decorated, to crack with an explosion as loud as that of a pistol. Prince Kurakin was thrown down by a lustre which broke his arm, and in this condition he was trampled upon by those who endeavoured to save themselves. Many ladies experienced the same fate, others were overtaken by the flames, which set their robes of gauze and lace on fire, and either consumed or damaged them. A great number of ladies made their escape to the garden almost naked, and hid themselves in the thickets. Many wished to save themselves by a hole which the fire had made in the wall, but not being able to find the passage, were burnt or suffocated. They reckon the number of persons who perished, at from 60 to 70. Diamonds and jewels to the amount of many millions were lost in the tumult. Prince Kurakin had in his hat a superb solitaire, estimated at 400,000 francs which he lost, as well as his epaulets worth 800,000 francs; besides at the moment thrown, he was nearly losing the finger on which he wore a superb ring in brilliants. It is suspected that many persons were at this fete who were not invited.

Sudden Sinking of the Earth.—An article from Nancy, inserted in a French paper, mentions a singular event which happened at the close of the last month, in the commune of Juvelise: a hemp-field, of no great extent, sunk suddenly, and the vacuity occasioned by the secession of the earth was instantly filled with water, the depth of which could not be ascertained by reason of the difficulty of approach, the surface occa-

sionally giving way in circumscribed spots. This phenomenon has excited much curiosity and alarm, and proper measures have been adopted to prevent accidents to passengers who may inadvertently be engulfed.

French Respect to an American Flag of Truce.—Mr. Powell, the American Secretary of Legation, who sailed lately in a flag of truce for Calais, was obliged to return to Dover in consequence of the French refusing to allow him to land. After a shot had been fired at the vessel from Calais, the Commissary came off and told Mr. Powell, that if the vessel attempted to enter the harbour she would be sunk. Mr. Powell then directed the flag of truce to proceed to Boulogne, which she did, and made directly into the harbour; but had nearly cause to repent this bold measure, for a heavy fire of shot and shells was instantly opened on her, and it was only by an immediate flight that the crew and vessel were saved from annihilation.

GERMANY.

Effects of the continued Conscription.—The French garrison of Hamburgh is totally withdrawn for other services, and the duty of guarding the city is committed to boys of twelve years of age and upwards, taken from amongst the inhabitants.

HOLLAND.

Amount of Colonial Produce.—An account has been received from Holland of the quantity of colonial produce in that country, at the time of its annexation to France. It is extracted from the official report on the subject, and is as follows:—

	Killogrammes.
COFFEE—Amsterdam	2,841,150
Rotterdam	1,046,980
Dort, &c.....	461,171
<hr/>	
	4,349,307

COTTON.—In all Holland..... 734,834

SUGAR.—All at Amsterdam..... 757,497

INDIGO.—Bengal 99,547, other sorts, making together..... 112,133

The proposed duty of 50 per cent. upon this quantity would not produce above *one-fifth* part of the revenue which the French government expected to derive from it. The quantity is less considerable than we should have supposed. It is a proof either of the extreme difficulties to which importation was liable in Holland, or the very great activity with which the merchants who engaged in that dangerous and precarious trade got rid of their commodities.

Maximum imposed on Colonial Produce.—Amsterdam, August 28. In order to prevent colonial produce from rising to an exorbitant price, Government has thought proper to publish a *price current*, according

to which all colonial commodities are to be sold in the shops in the month of September. The best roasted coffee is to cost 44 stivers per pound: best raw coffee 33 stivers; hyson tea 6 guilders; other kinds 4 guilders; Carolina rice, 7 to 8 stivers per pound.

INDIES, EAST.

Extensive Conflagration.—It is mentioned in the Penang Gazette of the 17th of February, that a dreadful conflagration broke out at Ranjoon, in an arrack shop, and destroyed nearly 7000 houses (mostly of wood), leaving only six buildings standing in the town. Several persons lost their lives.

Delays of Commerce.—The Danish Indianman, Kronprentz, was on the 14th of April lying at Tourbaya, in the Island of Java, having been there *two years and three months*, waiting orders for her return to Europe, or a period when the voyage could be undertaken with safety.

ITALY.

Rivers Course suspended and resumed.—Asiago, July 20. The river of Oliero, which has its source in Oliero itself, having ceased to run, and its bed being altogether become dry, suddenly the hill from which the river issues, discharged an immense quantity of sand and gravel. The inhabitants being greatly terrified, abandoned their habitations; but after some hours, the phenomenon ceased, the stream of water re-appeared, and carried away with it the gravel, of which heaps had been formed.

Picture by Leonardo da Vinci recovered.—Milan, July 18. A picture has lately been found here, which has produced an agreeable surprise among the cognoscenti; and at the same time has greatly embarrassed them. It represents the "Last Supper," and is precisely the same as the fresco painting of that subject, which has so long been beheld with admiration in the Convent of the Graces. This picture was bought by an inhabitant of Milan, in 1782, when the Austrian government suppressed several convents. It has been in the Cloister of St. Bruno. The purchaser happening accidentally to hear of the picture in Mosaic, ordered to be executed from a copy made by the Cavalier Bossi, recollecting that he had a similar article in his possession. His picture being cleaned from dirt, was submitted to the opinion of the skilful. The greater part of those who have inspected it have decided that it is the original, from which the fresco was executed: others think that it is a copy made under the direction of Leonardo, and finished by him;—his pencil being clearly discernible in it. The head of Christ, and those of the Apostles, are altogether of his hand.

* * * We incline in opinion with those who suppose this picture to be the *original* finished

sketch: as so large a performance in *fresco* as that on the convent wall, would not be executed by a master so jealous of his reputation as Leonardo da Vinci was, without previous studies and a perfected exemplar. We advise that the head of Judas be particularly considered and compared; in order to bring the story of its representing the prior of the convent (who had offended the painter) to the test of a satisfactory decision.

Manufactures encouraged at Rome.—An Imperial decree of Buonaparte dated 26th July, places at the disposal of the Minister of the Interior, 500,000 francs, which are to be applied to the establishment of manufactures in Rome, to the encouragement of the growth of cotton in the neighbouring country, and to the improvement of the climate and agriculture.

Irish, &c. Catholic Colleges suppressed at Rome.—Buonaparte has suppressed a great number of convents, as well in Switzerland as in Italy, and appropriated their property to himself. At Rome he has done more. There was in that capital of the christian world sundry establishments founded by the munificence of the various popes, to provide for the support of missions, or for the supply of tolerated churches which otherwise could not obtain Catholic ecclesiastical instruction. Among establishments of this description were several English, Scottish and Irish colleges. The double character of Roman Catholic and British subject, affording a slender pretext for persecution, the despot has suppressed these institutions, and has confiscated their possessions. Some of the heads of these colleges are detained at Rome, to deliver up their accounts. Some days before this suppression Mr. O'Canan, an ecclesiastic of distinguished merit, intending to carry with him to America, certain bulls of consecration with which he was entrusted, left Rome for Naples; where being arrested, and stripped of his property, he survived that act of violence only two days.

NORWAY.

Navigation across the Atlantic.—The Masters of the American vessels at Christiansand, in Norway, have published the following answer to the reasons given by the Danish Prize Court for condemning the Hannah, of Boston. " We the undersigned Masters of American vessels, now in the port of Christiansand, having heard with astonishment that some of the principal charges brought against the American brig Hannah, from Boston direct bound to Riga, and a market, and condemned at the Prize Court at this place are as follow:—1st. That the said court have pronounced it absolutely impossible to cross the Atlantic Ocean without a chart of the same. 2d. That it is equally impossible to cross the Atlantic without the aid of

a sextant from chart every or skinned

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Rise in Value of Lands.—The citizens of London contemplate with astonishment the streets after streets, which for miles together around the outskirts of the metropolis, spring up, almost like Jonah's gourd, in so short a space of time, that the interval seems to have been that of a night only. We hear of contracts for so many as *two thousand* houses to be built, here;—a season sees them grow, as it were, from the foundation to the ground floor, and at length to the roof;—they are covered in; and presently another contract is announced for *two thousand* more. This is a fact; and a new city starting up between Russel Square and the villages north of it, will justify the assertion. To this should be added an estimate of the dwellings now in progress in Islington, Hackney, Poplar, Blackwall, Greenwich, and Woolwich;—also in Camberwell, Walworth, Clapham, Kennington, &c. &c.—“How are we ruined?” Nevertheless, London only is not in this enlarging state: Edinburgh is spreading on all sides; Manchester, Birmingham, and other of our manufacturing towns, are become cities in magnitude and importance. Who supports the expences? Where do these undertakings find speculators? where do these speculators find money?—What will be the number of houses built during the *fifty years reign* (complete) of his Majesty? and what is the ratio of increase between the last year of his reign and the first? What proportion of importance is this progress justly entitled to, in estimating the felicities of a reign of more than usual duration, and the honour with which the sovereign has discharged his obligations to promote the welfare of his people.—The following information communicated by Mr. Honon in his “Trip to Coatham,” describes the increased value of lands at Leeds, a town of great wealth, and the seat of a valuable branch of our woollen manufacture. What proportion does it bear to the increased value of building ground, in other places? Mr. H. observes, that the prosperity of a place may, in some measure, be ascertained by the value of land in its vicinity. A gentleman who resides at Hounset, the village adjoining to Leeds, at various times, purchased twenty-two acres of land, now in a ring fence, which, on the average, cost him three hundred pounds per acre. On the back part of this land he had erected his house, works, &c. Were he inclined, he could dispose of the front land at a thousand pounds an acre. Another gentleman, recently agreed for the purchase of a small piece of land, at a most extravagant price; but, as he could not make one bargain without making two, he applied to the Lord of the Manor for permission to use a small brook which ran by the side of the intended pur-

chase, and of which the Lord made no use. He had offered *a thousand pounds*,—which the Lord was then in doubt whether he should accept. Water seems as dear as land.

Buildings with Cast Iron.—To this information we add a notice of an architectural peculiarity, that seems to be becoming very popular.—In a large public building in Leeds, the Coloured Cloth Hall, consisting of five streets, averaging one hundred yards each, which is now raising, cast-iron is substituted for wood in the main beamings; which renders the buildings fire proof. The superiority of iron for roofs in lieu of wood, in strength, durability, and cheapness, is exemplified in a roof lately constructed by the Aberdare Iron Company, and put up at Newport, Monmouthshire. It covers a building 40 feet long, and 21 feet wide over the walls, and consists of seven main couples, two leading couples, and wall-plaing, all of cast iron, wrought iron laths, screw-pins, &c. total weight 2 ton, 4cwt. 2qrs. 20lb. being sufficiently strong to sustain the heaviest stone tile of this country, and is in itself lighter than one of wood, of which substance there is not one particle. The main couples are made in three pieces, the collar or tie beam of which forms part of a circle thereby giving much more head room than is possible with wood, and holes are left in the same for the purpose of fixing ceiling-joists, making a handsome coved ceiling; it requires neither side pieces nor rafters, the wrought-iron laths being a substitute for both. The whole roofing, after being fitted together, and taken to pieces again, at Aberdare iron-works, was put into one wagon, and conveyed to Tredgar iron-works, there unloaded into a train-wagon, and taken down the Sirrowy tram-road, through Sir C. Morgan's park, to Newport, in twenty-four hours, a distance of thirty-six miles. It was then fitted together again, and fixed on the walls completely ready for the tiler in less than five hours, who, having no laths to prepare or nail on, can tile a roof in half the time it could be done on one constructed of wood. These roofs are applicable to buildings of all sizes, can be put up at much less expence per square than

Scilly Islands, Maritime Capabilities of.—Mr. Tucker, surveyor to the Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall, has published a report, in which he maintains that Port St. Mary, in the Isle of Scilly, can at all times, and under every circumstance of wind and weather, be approached with more certainty and far less danger than either Falmouth or Plymouth; that the roadstead offers a safer and better anchorage than Plymouth Sound, with excellent holding ground; that ships can put to sea from these islands in all winds

and weather: and that if moles were built, the port will hold 10 or 12 sail of the line, and 500 sail of transports or merchant vessels.

Fall in the high Price of British Cloth.—The extravagant price of cloth which was raised beyond measure on the increased price of Spanish wool has fallen considerably, and the staplers argue from thence that the price of English wools should therefore be reduced. The following is taken from Lord Sheffield's statement last year, of the cost of making a lot of his wool into two pieces of blue and one of drab colour, which shews the proportion of the expence of manufacture to the value of the raw material.

99lbs. of South-Down wool was reduced to 62lbs. 4oz., when made into cloth, and gave 42 yards.

	£.	s.	d.
Cost of 99lbs. of wool at 3s. per lb.	14	17	0
Manufacturing 42 yards at 6s. 1½d.	12	17	3
Carriage	0	6	0
	£28	0	3

Dying, of drab colour, at 3½d. per lb. 0 12 3

42 yards of drab would cost £28 12 6

Manufacturing and cost of one yard of drab cloth 0 13 7½

Woading 62lbs. to blue cloth, at 2s. per lb. 6 4 0
28 0 3

42 yards of blue would cost 34 4 3

Cost per yard, of blue cloth 0 16 3½

Considering that the South-Down fleece is particularly even in quality, the reduction from 99lb. to 62lb. 4oz. more than one-third of the whole, is extraordinary, especially as we must suppose Lord Sheffield's wool properly washed. There was no great difference in the quality of the two pieces of blue, and the drab coloured was very substantial good cloth. The coat Lord Sheffield wore was made of the thinnest piece of blue, and he observed, that his tailor, who was also his woollen draper, had valued it at 28s. per yard.

Spanish Wool—Average price of 300 bags of Spanish wool, each containing about 100lbs. sold at Bristol 4th Sept. 1810. £0 7 0½
Lowest Price 0 4 3
Highest ditto 0 8 0
Average price of 293 Merino sheep sold at Bristol 3d Sept. 9 14 8
Lowest Price 3 3 0
Highest ditto 39 7 6

Cattle killed in London.—The following is an authentic account of the number of cattle, sheep, lambs, and calves, killed in London, within the last twelve months:—cattle, 144,980; calves, 34,778; sheep and lambs, 1,025,483; horses, 10,118;—making a grand total of 1,215,359 skins.

High Price of Substitutes.—Fifty guineas were given lately, in Leeds for a substitute to serve in the Militia.

Communication facilitated.—The passage between Waterford and Milford Haven is about to be improved. Dunmore Harbour is to be allotted for the future reception of the packets.

SCOTLAND.

Glut of Whales.—A shoal of about 500 whales were lately driven on the island of Ronsay, in Orkney, by the boats belonging to that place: many of these whales measured from 25 to 30 feet. This number is almost incredible.

IRELAND.

Cloathing Wool—The sale of cloathing wool, which has just taken place in Dublin, ought greatly to encourage the growers of fine wool in that country, as well as in this.—The following is a list of the principal sales of South Down wool without any mixture of Merino.

	Fleeces.	per lb.
	s.	d.
Mr. Owen Wynne	147	at 6 7
—	170	4 1
—	58	1 8
Mr. C. Beresford	185	7 10
—	28	2 2
Rev. Mr. Dudley	95	7 0
Mr. Critchly	94	6 6
—	104	3 10
Mr. Grierson	172	5 7
—	132	3 4
Marquis of Sligo	90	6 4
—	288	4 3
—	156	2 3
Lord Clermont	109	5 6
—	17	3 9
—	28	2 0
Mr. Rob. Latouche	41	5 0
—	21	2 0
Rev. Mr. Symes	92	9 5
—	53	4 5
—	58	2 6
Earl of Meath	105	4 3
Mr. Critchley	337	3 6

N. B. Mr. Symes's second lot consisted of weather fleeces, and the third, of half bred, between Wicklow and South Down. His South Down lambs wool, sold at 5s. 2d. per lb.

The two last lots, viz. of the Earl of Meath and Mr. Critchley, were first cross of South Down ram upon native Wicklow ewes, naturally fine wool, but very little of it. Mr. Critchley is a great mountain grazier.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, September 26, 1810.

THAT ingenious Artist* who represented in a frost piece, a number of boys amusing themselves with forming a colossal statue of snow, and admiring the imposing attitude of their workmanship, while the pedestal bore witness to their desire of its durability by the motto, *Esto perpetua*—that ingenious Artist, had just ideas of the real nature of worldly grandeur, and the snow-like perpetuity of Kingdoms and Sovereignties. In our time the long established powers of the Earth, have disappeared to make room for others; and these in their turn, have been expelled, to be succeeded by neither associates nor descendants, but by strangers and foreigners. To the instances of Holland, Tuscany, Naples, Hanover, &c. we have now to add Sweden, as a country which has disgraced itself by supporting the proposition of admitting a Frenchman to occupy its throne. A creature of Buonaparte is elected by the Swedish Diet to rule their nation: and rule it he will, if ever he obtain possession of that dignity, till the people curse with incessant malediction that corruption of their representatives which listened to offers so humiliating, so derogatory.—But, will Bernadotte, the crooked Prince of Ponte Corvo, really seat himself without a struggle on the throne of the Gustavus's?—We by no means insure that event. There is a considerable portion of honesty and vigour, yet extant among the Swedes, and from some copper mine, as formerly sprung Gustavus Vasa, may spring some spirited deliverer of his country, beneath whose manly arm the oppressor may meet his fate. This triumph of the Demon of party, a Demon which formerly inspired with political animosity the hats and the caps of the ill-fated North, offers an intelligible lesson to some other Representative Governments. See what even such a body can descend to: they, even they, can endure the insulting grimaces of the Corsican's grinning deputy, when properly prepared by ducats and duplicity!

This has alarmed Russia: but who can Russia blame? This has alarmed Denmark: but who can Denmark blame?—If these Sovereigns meditate a resignation of their dignities, the Corsican has parasites ready to step into their offices. And why not? when he has made a tool of a lawful prince, the substitution of another tool in the shape of an unlawful prince, is no difficulty. It is true, that the French party at Petersburgh has met with a rebuff; and besides the stoppage of payment by the French banker, who has

* Mr. Bewick the wood engraver, in a Vignette, in his "History of Birds."

furthered the intrigues of Caulaincourt, the whole of the French connection, it is said, is involved in the ruin. A list of them has been circulated in London. Has this incident taken place in time to save Russia? Events will shew. We confess that we should place a much reliance on this incident, toward the salvation of Russia, as on the exertions of Alexander. He has been so long hampered by French intrigues in his court, and among his officers, that if he has any faithful adherents left, Caulaincourt must expect to be imurred in one of those recognized Bastilles which contain "those persons arriving from foreign parts, whom it would be *inconvenient* to bring to trial"!!

Denmark has been insulted by the proposition from Buonaparte for the occupation of her capital by French troops; 20 or 30,000 men. She has given a denial: *so she said formerly*: let her now see whether treaties, on which she has depended, will hold the emperor and king. No; her time is coming; and when it is come, she will recollect what was laid before the eyes of her king by the British minister; and the offence taken at "the doubts of my protestations and honour"—She will recollect them;—but, not with self-satisfaction!

Prussia has felt her sufferings severely. Her King has meditated, says report, a secession from his royal station. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast;" but whether Prussia has hope, or of what description, exceeds our conjecture. When despair shall become the foundation of her hope, Prussia may again appear on the theatric scene of shifting events.

Austria is perplexed: those who fancy she has secured a friend in Napoleon, have suffered imagination to supersede judgment.

Turkey, it should seem, is aware of her danger. "Forewarned," says the proverb, "is fore-armed:" will this prove true of Turkey? The question is not easily answered: or if answered, it includes another question, at which an astronomer may stare, though a politician may wink.—"Is the crescent waxing?"—All the world thinks so.

France is so drained of her population, that the Emperor and King, is sending all the foreign troops he can muster to be slaughtered in Spain. Till Spain be subdued, will Turkey be invaded? It would be unwise; but want of wisdom was never more conspicuous than in Buonaparte's attack on Spain. Will he persevere? We suppose he will: and the Ottoman Porte will do well to prolong by every mean in her power, his Quixotic emprise. Those troops which are employed in fighting windmills, and are maimed by their revolving *guerillas*, are so many *minus* from the hosts to be arrayed against the Sultan. This is a notorious advantage enjoyed by the

Ottoman, as yet. As to all the *braggadocio* dissertations or *arrêts* of the Emperor and King, about commerce,—they are as contemptible as he himself is:—what more can be said on the subject?

It was our intention to have inserted among our most extraordinary articles of *Observanda Externa*, an account published by Murat of the extreme dejection under which a dozen of his gun-boats had sunk the spirits of a fleet of British vessels, amounting to seventy or eighty: they were, says he, *terrorisés*: *terrorisés*! what was that, to the agony we experienced, when—gentle reader, the fact proved to be, that the Italian vessels were sunk beneath the waves—except such as were taken by the British; and those, about forty or fifty, were laden with cannon, powder, ammunition, shot, shells, &c. so that, alas! the invasion of Sicily by Murat, is adjourned *sine die*. *Terrorisés*, quoth he! —“ We have taken a thousand pounds, this morning, Hal,” says the courageous Sir John Falstaff to the madcap Prince of Wales. “ Have you so? Where is it?” —“ Taken from us, it is, by a whole gang of plunderers.” —“ We have the money; and can shew it here in the kouse;” rejoins his lively comrade. Ah, Murat, take advice, for once, from an English Harry; and never brag of victories, till you can shew the prizes you have taken *here in the house*.

As for his Holiness, the Pope, he is not dead; but he is speechless. And when he is dead, we shall know as much about him, as we do now.—As for Rome his capital and that of the Christian world, it awaits its fate, as a manufactory for dummies, ginghams, and cambrie muslins: for toiles à l'araignée, and Italian nets:—no longer a *magazine* for copies, surplices, palls, hoods, scarfs, and cardinals, but for robes, mantles, poke-bonnets, lace-veils, and invisibles, to be worn by the ladies of honour in the train, and under protection of the — of Babylon. We advise the Governor to inscribe on its gates the well known rhymes,

*Par le Roi très Chrétien, défense à Dieu,
Sans permission de rentrer en ce lieu.*

Spain is a grandee fighting for his precedence: Frenchmen perish.

Throughout the ground with sculs is scattered,
And dead men's bones, which round about are flung,

Whose lives, it seemed, whilome there were shéd,
And their vile carcases now left unburied.

The charge thereof unto a covetous spright
Commanded is, who thereby doth attend,
Full warily awaiting day and night,

From other covetous feuds it to defend,
Who it to rob and ransack do intend:
But turning to [th']insurgent troop] he said,
“ Los here the worldes bliss, los here the end
“ To which all men do ayme, rich to be made:
“ Such grace now to be happy is before ye laid.”
“ Certes,” syd they, “ we n'll thine offred
“ grace,
“ Ne to be made so happy doe intend;
“ Another bliss before our eyes we place,
“ Another happiness, another end;
“ To them that list these base regardes we lend:
“ But we in armes and in achievements brave,
“ Do rather choose our flitting hours to spend,
“ And to be lord of those that riches have,
“ Than to have them ourselves, and be thy
“ servile slave.”

Portugal is suffering; and will continue to suffer: it is possible that the British may be overpowered; it is certain that the French will be disappointed.

The Portuguese sovereignty being now removed to South America, we naturally direct our attention to events in that part of the globe. It is understood, that the princess of Brazil, [whom we might almost term for distinction sake, the Queen of Portugal,] being an Infanta of Spain, claims a right of succession to such provinces as may escape French avidity; and a marriage lately concluded in the Brazils, between a branch of the Spanish family, and a branch of the Portuguese family, it is supposed, has a reference to this right of inheritance. Insomuch, that issue of this marriage, born in South America, might possess a contingent interest of succession to the governments; and this may very probably prove to be the fact, so far as concerns the Portuguese territory. The Spanish provinces are further advanced in their progress towards national independence. Some of them, considering Old Spain as lost under the yoke of France, have taken steps for this purpose: others, maintaining a kind of desperate hope to the contrary, preserve a lingering sort of dependance, and should the French be expelled from Old Spain, will have the gratification of reflecting, that *they* did not for a moment cease to be Spaniards. The disposition of the public mind in different provinces, renders the formation of any general opinion on the whole, extremely difficult; and we must wait for instruction by the issue of events.

The British ministry have avowed their determination to preserve the rights of Old Spain over her colonies undiminished, while hope remains of rescuing that country from

the grasp of French tyranny ; when that hope ceases, the independence of the colonies will commence. Britain *will not* oppose obstacles to that event ; and France *cannot*. So that, at any rate, Buonaparte will lose these trans-atlantic possessions ; although he may shew papers and parchments, renunciations and recommendations, really not counterfeited of the their late legal sovereign Charles IV.

Such is the importance attached to the British interest in South America. In North America the rulers are sufficiently embarrassed to know what course to pursue. They would willingly look bold and feel bold. They might as well do nothing. Would they be truly impartial all were well. The American mission in France is completely disgusted with its situation, and the treatment it has received. As to recent professions of "loving the Americans," the dullest dolts in the universe, cannot be gulled by them.

We hope and trust, that the British colonies in North America, are alert and industrious, nothing else is wanting to increase the advantages of intercourse between them and the mother country.

The British interests in India we hope are safe ; their safety will not be increased by difference of opinion among those who govern them. It is impossible to prevent such difference : but the less said about it, and the sooner it is over, the better.

We close by advertizing to Britain herself.— Britain is enjoying a harvest of golden grain ; her Quidnuncs are crying out for golden guineas ; in vain are they assured that this is not the golden age : in vain are they referred to the Nebuchadnezzar of the Continent, whose golden image, though erected after an immense expense of lives on the plains of Europe, proves no more permanent than that on which Mr. Bewick, had exercised his ingenuity ;—that snow-built Colosus, to which those only who had laboured in raising it could in fancy appropriate, the shivering school boy's inscription—*Erito perpetua !*

VENERATED MONKIES IN INDIA, AVENEGED BY THEIR *YOTARIES*.

When reviewing Dr. Buchanan's Journey from Madras, &c. in our third Volume, p. 1166, we extracted a passage relative to the sanctity, and the mischiefs attributed to certain tribes of monkies ; respecting which, notwithstanding, the Dr. thought that whoever should destroy them, would really be considered as a benefactor by their suffering *yotaries*. A late occurrence in India, has, however, given occasion to call in question the accuracy of this opinion : it adds to the melancholy instances of human superstition.

" Lieutenants Wood, and Clayton, both belonging to the station, at Muttra, had been amusing themselves during the day, in shooting—and were on their return to cantonments when, passing by the village of Bindrabund, their attention was attracted by the immense number of monkies abounding in that village, and its neighbourhood, and having impulsively fired at, and killed one of these animals, in the presence of a large concourse of *Fakeers*, and other devotees assembled at this place for religious purposes, the consequences proved most fatal. The elephant, on which these ill-fated youths were mounted, was in an instant surrounded by the infatuated multitude, who, deaf to all the intreaties and endeavours to pacify them, on the part of the young men, proceeded to extremities, attacking them with bricks, stones, and every other means which their inveteracy could suggest, compelled them to seek safety in attempting to cross the Jumna river, but the effort proved vain ; the elephant being unable to contend with the force of the current, which at this season is particularly rapid, was overturned, when both were precipitated into the deep, and were seen no more."

Whether the natives intended this fatal issue of the affair, is more than can be ascertained ; as it appears that the elephant took fright from the usage he met with ; that the howdah came off, and that after struggling some time to support themselves by the branches that overhung the banks of the stream, the unfortunate sufferers were swept away by the current.

Remedy against Mice.—The following simple remedy against the depredations of mice in corn-sacks, has lately been recommended for its undoubted efficacy :—" Sprinkle from four to six bushels of dry white sand upon the roof of the stack before the thatch is put on."—The sand is no detriment to the corn ; and stacks thus dressed have remained without injury, whilst adjoining ricks have suffered much. So very effective is the remedy, that nests of dead young mice have been found where the sand has been used, but not a live mouse could be seen.

Antiquity of Inns, and their Signs.—It is well known that many of the inns about London, and in various parts of England, are of prodigious antiquity. At the Chelmsford assizes, in a cause were a number of deeds were produced, the Lord Chief Baron took occasion, incidentally, to observe, that on examining some ancient deeds, a few days before, he accidentally discovered that the Black Boy at Chelmsford bore the same sign in the reign of Edward II. a period of near 500 years.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.
BETWEEN THE 20TH OF AUGUST, AND THE
20TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1810.

BIRTHS.

Of Sons.—At the Cape of Good Hope, the lady of Thomas Charles Cadogan, Esq.—Mrs. Davidson, of Alfreld-place.—The wife of Mr. Letts, a respectable farmer of Harringworth, was delivered of three children, all boys, two of which died soon after: the mother and remaining child are doing well.

Of Daughters.—At his seat at Rolleston, Staffs, the lady of Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart. M. P.—At Sheerness garrison, Mrs. Barnes, wife of Mr. Barnes, of the Tuns Inn, was delivered of four children, three boys and one girl, all dead born. In November last she was delivered of twins, which lived only one month, making six children in nine months! She is in a fair way of recovery.—At the Common, Twickenham, the lady of George Shum, Esq.

MARRIAGES.

At St. James's, Mr. Reddall, of Woburn, Bedfordshire, to Mrs. Arkell.—At Newington, Surrey, John Hanbury, jun. Esq. of Bartlett's buildings, Holborn, to Miss Sarah Fuller Langton, eldest daughter of R. Langton, Esq. of Lombard-street.—At Ealing, Middlesex, B. Sandford, Esq. of Manchester, to Miss C. Harrison of Chorley.—Mr. J. Cowan, Mansion-house-street, to Miss S. Mullett, of South-place, Finsbury.—At Poole, Mr. S. Driver, of Stamford-hill, Middlesex, to Miss S. Rolles, of Poole.—At St. James's, Mr. J. W. Newby, of Poland-street, to Miss Barry, eldest daughter of J. Barry, Esq. of Bath.—At St. Andrew's, Holborn, E. Charles, Esq. of Lawn-place, Shepherd's-bush, to Miss James, of Han Common.—Lord Falmouth to Miss Banks, daughter of Henry Banks, Esq.—At St. Matthew's, Friday-street, Major Blundell, Esq. of Great Coram-street, to Miss Ruth Wilson, of Goldsmith-street.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, J. English, Esq. of Bath, to Miss Frances Huddleston, of Milton.—At Hackney, Mr. W. Ety, of Lombard-street, to Miss Hamilton, of Sudbury.—At Kensington, Mr. Smith, surgeon, of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, to Miss Shirley, eldest daughter of Col. Codd, of Kensington.—At Great Bustard, Essex, Mr. Jess Middleton, of St. Martin's-lane, to Miss E. Mead, of Billericay.—Mr. J. I. Samuel Diamond, of Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields, to Miss E. Solomon, of New-street, Covent-garden.—The Hon. V. W. Gardner, Capt. in the Royal Navy, to Miss A. Radford, of Sheffield.—At Romsey, the Rev. Daniel Williams, Vicar of Romsey and Timsbury, to Mrs. Board, widow of the late Major Board, of the Royal Marines.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, John Pettit, Esq. of Old Broad-street, to Mrs. Addison, of Burr-street.—At Hampton Bishop, Herefordshire, Mr. Golding, of Aldgate, to Ann, eldest daughter of J. Smith, Esq. of Sutton.—At Blackstoun, Captain Aytoun, 92d regimen, son of Major General Aytoun, of Inchdarny, to Anne, daughter of the late Alexander Napier, Esq. of Black-sun.—At Lambeth, N. S. Heddington, Esq. of the Military Department, to Miss

Caroline Robertson, of the Pavilion, Battersea.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir Denzil Cope, Bart. of Bramhill-park, Hants, to Miss Francis, of Park-place, St. James's-street.—G. Proctor, Esq. to Miss Hale, daughter of Wm. Hale, Esq. of King's Warden.—At Newington Butts, the Rev. W. Spooner, of Elmdon, to Anna Maria, daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart.—At St. Andrew's, Holborn, T. C. Patrick, Esq. of Winchmore-hill, to Miss Ann Combe, of Bedford-row.—At the same time, John James, Esq. of Dowgate-hill, to Miss H. Combe.—At Deptford, Capt. A. Hutton, of the Elizabeth, Indianman, to Miss E. M. Cormack, of New Cross.

DEATHS.

At Seaham, near Sunderland, on 23d August, sincerely to be lamented by the public, for those talents of which we gave a most promising earnest (with memoirs of the author), in *Panorama*, Vol. VI. p. 411, *et seq.* and no less to be regretted for his many amiable private qualities, the interesting JOSEPH BLACKETT, the cherished protégé of Mr. Pratt, who is preparing a collection of the literary remains of this extraordinary young man, embellished with an engraving, account of his life, &c. for the benefit of Mr. Blackett's now orphan child and very aged mother; and we shall consider it among the duties we owe to departed virtue and genius, to give the most early notice of this publication.—At the family residence in Gloucester-place, Lady Hawke, who has been in a declining state of health ever since Lord H. met with his accident.—In the parish of Arthur, Cumberland, at an advanced age, Mr. William Moffat, having been confined to his bed during a period of more than forty years.—Capt. Northern, of the 82d foot, was killed about a month ago, whilst on guard in the garrison at Gibraltar, by falling over the ramparts there.—Lately, at Stanhope-le-Hope, in Essex, aged 46, Mr. George Evans. He was on board the unfortunate Grosvenor, East-Indianman, when she was wrecked on the coast of Cafraria, on the 4th of August, 1782, and was one of the few who, after experiencing, during a journey of 117 days across the deserts of that inhospitable country, unparalleled hardships, arrived at their native country; he is supposed to have survived that catastrophe the longest of any of those dreadful sufferers. He was the first man who humanely volunteered to go back as guide to the detachment sent by the Governor of the Cape, to endeavour to discover any other of the unfortunate sufferers who might continue wandering about in that desolate country.—Lately at Feversham, whilst the corpse of Mr. John Hunt, of that place, dredgerman, aged 61, was at the ground of interment, attended by his wife and the rest of the family, as mourners, Mrs. Hunt, through extreme affliction, was taken suddenly ill, and expired in a few minutes.—At Cupar-Angus, Brigadier General Henry David Fraser, fourth son of the late William Fraser, Esq. of Fraserfield.—At Alderton, the Rev. R. Frank, D. D.—J. Parry, Esq. Paradise-row, Lambeth, formerly a barrister, of Lincoln's-inn.—Richard Chambers, Esq. of Portman-place, Edgware-road, aged 76.—At the island of St. Thomas, David Fernan-

dez, Esq, late of South Lambeth.—Mrs. Stephenson, widow of the Rev. Rev. Jos. Stephenson.—At Kilderry, Scotland, Mary Anne, second daughter of Major-Gen. Harris.—In Somerset-place, Charles Ed. Beresford, Esq. Secretary to the Hon. Commissioners of his Majesty's Stamp Duties.—At Bengal, on the 21st April, in the 86th year of his age, Cuthbert Thornhill, Esq. late Attendant of the port of Calcutta, and one of the oldest European inhabitants of Bengal. Captain Thornhill had traded to almost every part of India; and at Judda, a port in the Red Sea, he became acquainted with Mr. Bruce, the celebrated Abyssinian traveller, by whom he is honourably mentioned in his works.—Aged 48, Thomas Ebball, father of T. Ebball, who was shot by a Life-Guardsman. He was interred in the same grave, in Aldgate church-yard.—At Great Ealing, aged 78, William Knox, Esq. formerly Under Secretary of State.—At Winchester, in consequence of a bite from a mad cat nine months since, Richard Church. He was employed in repairing of the barracks, and has left a wife and two children.—At Finchley, Anthony, the Bow-street officer.—At Sicily, Capt. C. Williams, Commander of his Majesty's ship Hornet.—In the Royal Naval Hospital, Stonehouse, of a decline, brought on by serving in the fatal expedition to Walcheren, H. H. Rose, author of several pieces which have appeared in the Newspapers, under the signature of "A Foremast Man.—At Bath, Mrs. Carruthers, relic of the late General Carruthers, of the Marines.—In Spring Gardens, Mrs. E. Harris, aged 19, wife of T. H. Harris, Esq. Commander in the East-India Company's service.—At Ince Blundell, near Liverpool, Henry Blundell, Esq. aged 86 years.—At the Crown Inn, Basingstoke, on her way to Devonshire, Mrs. Fitzgerald Campbell, of Portman-square, aged 65.—At Burwash, in the county of Sussex, William Constable, Esq. in the 65th year of his age.—At his house in Cheltenham, Sir Ralph Woodford, Bart. in the 77th year of his age.—Aged 88, Mrs. Purvis, mother of Robert Purvis, Esq. late of Beccles, Suffolk.—Gen. Backus, Esq. of Bury Court, St. Mary Axe.—At Southampton, Lady Hayward. Her ladyship, while at dinner with some friends the evening before, was suddenly taken ill, and immediately conveyed home in a sedan chair, but the malady increased so rapidly, as to cause her dissolution at four o'clock the next morning.—At his house in Old Burlington-street, the Honourable E. Bouvier, Member of Parliament for Northampton, and uncle to the Earl of Radnor.—Mr. George Middleton, who had contributed to the improvement of Agriculture in the neighbourhood of Cromarty. He was thrown from his horse, and killed on the spot, at Avoch, on his way to Inverness.—At Threepland, in Cumberland, Mrs. Mary Jackson, aged 82 years. She was the first person who discovered the method of rearing what are now called potato oats, so generally cultivated, and with such success, in various parts of the kingdom. The circumstance which led to it was, the deceased's observing a single stem of oats growing on a potatoe rig, the seed of which had been conveyed thither by the wind, which appearing particularly fine, she preserved and used for seed.—At

Venice, Aug. 13, the French General Menou, so well known for his campaign and surrender in Egypt; he appears to have been a favourite of Buonaparte, for he protected him on his return to France, against all his officers, who attributed the necessity of evacuating that country to his mismanagement. Like his friend Buonaparte, he changed his religion, married an Egyptian woman, wore the turban, and took the name of Abdalla Menou. Buonaparte made him a Count, and a Governor of Venice, but never entrusted him with any military command, where active operations were going on.—In Great George-street, Westminster, Charles Pybus, Esq. This gentleman was Member of Parliament for Dover, and one of the Lords of the Treasury in Mr. Pitt's Administration.—At Bingham, aged 66, Charles, the eldest son of the late Charles Roope, Esq. of Pultham Market in Norfolk.—Mr. Chalmers, a comedian of long established provincial celebrity, was found speechless on the night of Wednesday the 22d August, at the door of a house in the city of Worcester, and expired shortly afterwards in the infirmary.—On board the Fox packet, on her passage from London to Ramsgate, Mr. Campbell, surgeon and apothecary of Coventry-street. His death was occasioned by falling overboard, while the vessel was lying off Broadstairs, waiting for the tide to get into Ramsgate; although he was not overboard more than seven minutes, every effort of some medical friends in the vessel, to restore him to life proved ineffectual.—At his house at Lee, in Kent, Sir Francis Baring, Bart. in his 74th year. He was physically exhausted, but his mind remained unsubdued by age or infirmity to the last breath. His bed was surrounded by nine out of ten, the number of his sons and daughters, all of whom he has lived to see established in splendid independence. He was a gentleman of very extensive mercantile knowledge, and one of the East-India Directors. He has left among his relations a fortune of £1,100,000.—At Jamaica Hospital, Lieut. J. Love Hammick, of the Polyphemus.—At Brighton, James Mitchell, Esq. of Limehouse.—At Hastings Barracks, Capt. E. Trelawny, Adjutant of the Bedford Militia.—At Edinburgh, Paul Minchen, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the White.—In Montague-street, Russel-square, Mrs. Day, aged 40.—At Eydon Lodge, Northamptonshire, J. Walker, Esq. aged 70.—At Drumsheugh, Francis, Earl of Moray.—On Wednesday, Sept. 5, at Brighton, Henry Hughs, Esq. of Hartley-street, aged 62 years, formerly Printer to the House of Commons.—On Thursday morning, Sept. 6, at Lullingstone Castle, in Kent, in his 78th year, Sir John Dixon Dyke, Bart.—At Newhaven, on the 31st Aug. Hector McLean, M. D. sincerely lamented by all who knew his worth and talents, the ardour with which he studied his profession, and the humanity and tenderness with which he performed its duties in the worst of climates, and in the most perilous scenes of sickness and infection. He was the author of an excellent Treatise on the Diseases of St. Domingo, &c.—At Woolsthorpe, near Belvoir Castle, aged 77, John Notzel, a native of Switzerland, and particularly known for having saved the life of the great Marquis of Granby;

who, ever after, as well as the family of his Grace the Duke of Rutland, evinced the greatest friendship and esteem for him—Notzel carried the Standard at the funeral of his late Grace the Duke of Rutland, in November 1807, who died Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

Oxford.

August 18.—On Sunday sc'nnight the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Gloucester held a general ordination in the cathedral, when the following gentlemen were admitted to the order of Priests:—The Rev. C. B. Denvill, M. A. Rev. B. Symons, B. A. Rev. William Wilbraham, B. A. Rev. C. W. Tripp, B. A. Rev. James Davies, B. A. Rev. Reginald Wynniatt, B. A. Rev. Edmund Carr, B. A. and the Rev. W. Bonaker, B. A.

And the following to the order of Deacons:—Thomas Nott, B. A. Robert Smyth, B. A. Henry Turner Dryden, B. A. and Matthew Rollaston, B. A.

Cambridge.

August 31.—The Rev. Samuel Chilcott, B. D. Fellow of Sidney Sussex college, is presented to the rectory of Otterham, Cornwall, vacated by the death of the Rev. Digory Joice.

The Rev. John Fellowes, M. A. was on Saturday last instituted to the vicarages of Shotesham All Saints with St. Mary and Botolph, and the rectory of Shotesham St. Martin annexed, in Norfolk, on the presentation of Robert Fellowes, Esq. of Shotesham.

The Rev. John Surtees, nephew to the Lord Chancellor, has been presented by his Lordship to the living of Stanford, Lincolnshire.

September 7.—The Rev. Dr. Goodenough, eldest son of the Bishop of Carlisle, is presented by his Lordship to a prebend in that cathedral, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Sheepshanks.

A dispensation lately passed the great seal, to enable the Rev. P. L. Godfrey, B. D. to hold the living of Ayott-St.-Lawrence, with the living of Aston, both in the county of Hertford.

14.—The Rev. J. Taddy, M. A. Fellow Trinity college, is a candidate for the rectory of Ovington in Norfolk, in the patronage of this university.

The Rev. Philip Du Val Aufiere, B. A. is instituted to the rectory of Bawdeswell, in Norfolk, on the presentation of Sir J. Lombe, Bart.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

STAFF, &c. IN 1810.

War-Office, August 18.

9d Regiment Foot.—Major Wm. Stewart lieutenant-colonel, vice Drummond, deceased; Capt. W. C. Campbell major, vice Stewart.

4th ditto.—Capt. John Piper major, vice Howard, deceased.

33d ditto.—Major C. M'Leod Lieutenant-colonel, vice Hall, deceased; Capt. P. Doshon major.

Garrisons.—Major-General Colin Campbell Lieutenant-governor of the garrison of Gibraltar, with the local rank of Lieutenant-general.—Lieutenant-General Andrew John Drummond, 11th Veteran battalion, governor of Dartmouth Castle, vice Lieutenant-general Loddis.

Staff.—The Rev. Edward Raynes, B. A. a chaplain to the forces.

Sept. 1.—7th Regiment Foot.—Lieut. Thomas Cotton captain of a company.

14th ditto.—Lieut. William Dunlop captain of a company at Hillea, captain of a company.

29th ditto.—Captain James Lowrey, staff of the depot captain of a company.

47th ditto.—Lieut. the Hon. John Maitland, 52d foot, captain of a company.

50th ditto.—Captain John W. Mallett major; Lieut. John M'Auley captain of a company; Lieut. Charles Knight ditto.

60th ditto.—Major Anthony Wharton Lieutenant-colonel; brevet major Anthony Rumper major; Lieut. Robert Kelly captain of a company.

60th ditto.—Lieut. Robert Carthy captain of a company.

88th ditto.—Lieut. George Bury captain of a company.

99th ditto.—Lieut. William R. Hoey, 13th light dragoons, captain of a company.

1st Ceylon Regiment.—Lieut. William Thorne, 19th foot, captain of a company.

1st Garrison Battalion.—Brevet Col. William Alexander Lieutenant-colonel; captain John Ready, 36th foot, brevet.

Brevet.—Captain Francis Plunkett, 3rd foot, major in the army.

Staff-Major the Hon. Charles M. Cathcart, permanent assistant in the Quarter-Master-General's Department, Deputy Quarter-Master-General to the troops serving at Cadiz, under the command of Lieutenant-General Graham, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army.

Captain Henry Eye, 96th foot, staff-captain at the depot at Hillea.

Horse-Guards. Sept. 9.

His Majesty having been graciously pleased to command that, in commemoration of the brilliant victories obtained by divisions of his army over the enemy in the battles of Rolera, Vimera, also in the several instances when the cavalry had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves against the enemy in Spain, and in the battles of Corunna and Talavera de la Reyna, the undermentioned officers of the army, present on those occasions, should enjoy the privilege of bearing a medal; and his majesty having approved of the medal which has been struck, is pleased to command that it should be worn by the general officers, suspended by a ribbon of the colour of the rash, with a blue edge, round the neck; and by the commanding officers of corps, not being of rank inferior to Lieutenant-colonel, and the chiefs of military departments, attached by a ribbon of the same colour to the button hole of their uniform.

His Majesty has also been pleased to command that the medals which would have been conferred upon the officers who have fallen at or died since the above named actions, shall, as a token of respect for their memories, be deposited with their respective families.

Lieutenant-Generals.—Sir John Moore, K. B.; Sir David Baird; Sir John Hope, K. B.; Mackenzie Frazer; Lord Paget, and Viscount Wellington, K. B.

Major-Generals.—Sir John Sherbrooke, K. B.; William Payne; Lord William Bentinck; Honourable Edward Paget; Sir Brent Spencer, K. B.; Sir Stapleton Cotton, Bart.; Rowland Hill; Coote Manningham; William Carr Beresford; Ronald Craufurd Ferguson; Henry Warde, James Leigh; John Randall Mc'Kenzie, and Christopher Tilson.

Brigadier-Generals.—John Slade; Moore Dianey; William Palmer; Acland; Miles; Nightingale; Alexander Campbell; Henry Frederick Campbell; Richard Stewart; Honourable Charles Stewart; Ernest Baron Langworth; Alan Cameron; Bernard Froid Bowes; Henry Fane; Robert Astruther; George Anson; James Catin Craufurd; and Edward Howarth (artillery).

Colonels.—Sigismund Baron Low (King's German Legion); Robert Cheney, 1st foot guards, 3d battalion; William Anson, 1st foot guards, 1st battalion; John Stratford Saunders, 61st foot; Andrew Hay, 1st battalion royal; James Kemmis, 46th foot; Robert Burne, 50th foot; Rufane Shaw Dunkin; Honourable Edward Stopford, 3d foot guards; George Townshend Walker, 50th foot; Samuel Hawker, 14th light dragoons; and George Murray, 3d foot guards (quarter-master-general).

Lieutenant-Colonels.—George Duncan Drummond, 24th foot; Richard Holle, coldstream guards; George Leigh, 10th light dragoons; William Guard, 45th foot; James Wynch, 4th foot; Oliver Thomas Jones, 18th light dragoons; Denis Pack, 71st foot; Sir Granville Leveson-Gower, 3d dragoon guards; Lord Robert Edward Henry Somerset, 4th dragoons; Robert B. 20th foot; Alexander Napier, 92d foot; John Fuller, coldstream guards; Ralph Dilling, 31st foot; Sir Winchham W. Darling, 3d foot guards; James Stirling, 49th foot; John Harding, commanding Royal artillery; Samuel Venables Hinde, 3d foot; Colquhoun Grant, 13th light dragoons; James Lyon, 97th foot; Sir William Myres, 7th foot; Thomas

Sidney Beckwith, 55th foot; Charles D. Taylor, 29th dragoons; Honourable George A. E. Lake, 29th foot; Frederick de Arenschild, 1st light dragoons King's German Legion; Philip Cameron, 79th foot; Alexander Gordon, 33d foot; Richard Hussey Vivian, 7th light dragoons; Charles Donellan, 1st battalion 48th foot; Charles P. Belson, 1st battalion 28th foot; James Muter, 34th foot; John Stewart, 9th foot; Henry Torrens, 82d foot; Daniel White, 29th foot; John Branks, 51st light dragoons; George Riddle Bingley, 23d foot; Honourable Charles Greville, 55th foot; William Maule, 1st battalion 26th foot; Charles Fair, 29th foot; James Bathurst, 60th foot; Hugh Farnham, commanding royal artillery; John B. Mackenzie, 5th foot; Robert Barclay, 50th foot; William Henry Bunbury, 3d foot commanding 1st battalion of detachments; William Rose, commanding royal artillery; George James Druce Tucker, deputy adjutant general; John Cameron, 21st foot; Jasper Nicolls, 2d battalion 14th foot; George Henry D'Alborth, 2d battalion, 48th foot; John Ross, 32d foot, 9d Battalion; William Edgell Wyatt, 2d battalion 23d foot; William Trengrove, 2d foot; Archibald Drummond, 3d foot; Edward Cooper, 5th foot; 2d battalion detachments; Henry Crawford, 1st battalion, 9th foot; Edward Hull, 2d battalion, 43d foot; William Douglas, 91st foot; Chichester Macdonell, 82d foot; and Richard Fletcher, commanding royal engineers.

By his Majesty's command,

DAVID DUNDAS, Commander-in-Chief,

H. Torrens, Lieut. Col. and Mil. Sec.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, 20th September, 1810.

We have the satisfaction to announce the safe arrival of a fleet from India, consisting of the following vessels; the Earl Howe, and the Sir William Pulteney, from Bengal; and the Charles Grant, from Bombay. The specification of the cargoes is as follows:—*Bengal piece-goods*, 19,594 pieces of muslin; 50,043 pieces of calico; and 30,331 pieces of prohibited goods.—*Company's goods*, 5,171 bags of sugar; 11,378 bags of saltpetre; 760 bales of raw silk; 2 boxes of bamboo machinery; 6 boxes of kemoo shells; and 1,149 bales of hemp on account of government.—*Privileged Drugs*, &c.—Indigo, chesis 2,646; cotton yarn, bales 78; vermillion, boxes 66; lake lac, chests 35; tale, chests 4; sal ammoniac, chests 40; hemp, bales 2,444; coffee, bags 540; pepper, bags 4,579; box 1; camphor, chests 150; cassia buds, skins 10; chests 15; cassia lignea, chests 8; arrow root, chests 21; drugs, chests 1; cotton, bales 120; long pepper, bags 7; tortoise shell, chests 4; rhubarb, chests 58; raw silk, bales 56; safflower, chests 153; cambay stones, cask 1; castor oil and dry ginger, cases 30; piece goods, bales 18; piece goods, chests 3; rice, bags 7; sticklac, chests 30; hartall, refined, chests 2; mother-of-pearl shells, packages 583; cotton thread, bales 16; gall nuts, bags 115; shellac, chests 78; bees wax, chests 3; gum masick, chests 1; gum arabic, chests 85; gum olibanum, chests 14; gum animi, chests 8; gum copal, chest 1; myrrh, chests 10; Madeira wine, pipes 137. Besides several other parcels of goods, the particulars of which are not yet known.

The arrivals from the Baltic within the last month, have been unusually numerous; in one day, ninety ships from that sea, entered the port of London, the principal part of their cargoes consisting of corn. It is said, that ministers intend to establish a qualified blockade of the Baltic, in consequence of the new situation of affairs on its coast. All privileged ships are to be allowed egress; but no vessel whatever, is to enter that sea, either by the Sound or the Belt. About 600 ships are already there, and the Russians have constructed in their own ports, including those of the North Sta., upwards of 300 ships; so that, if egress be permitted, there will be sufficient tonnage for the produce of the Baltic this year. At Dantzig, an order has been published by the French consul, that no ship, belonging to whatever nation, shall clear out, unless the captain be provided with a permission for that purpose, under the hand of the Emperor Napoleon.

Our trade with North America is tolerably brisk, and we are pleased to learn that large shipments of Staffordshire and Lancashire goods have lately taken place to that part of the world, from Liverpool. A West India fleet is arrived; but we regret to state that the cargoes came to a very indifferent market. Sugars, and indeed almost every article, the produce of the islands, are unusually dull of sale.

The lords commissioners for trade, have acquainted the merchants, trading to the Mediterranean, that the government of Algiers has ceded to his Majesty, the extensive and fertile tract of territory on the African coast, betwixt, and comprehending, the settlements of La Cala and Bona; whence the French African company, in their trade from Marseilles, till lately, derived essential advantages, during a period of above one hundred and fifty years.

We feel peculiar pleasure in being enabled to state that the embarrassments which have recently appeared in the commercial world, are in a considerable degree subsided, and confidence proportionately restored throughout the kingdom. In the late failures, the West India houses and the Irish provision dealers have principally been distinguished. The misfortunes of both classes are attributable to the same cause, namely, the inability of the holders of West India produce to export their heavy stock, and consequently their incapacity to answer the demands of their Irish creditors, nearly the whole of whose staple articles are consumed in the islands.

Respecting the late fall of the Stocks it is said to have been occasioned by a struggle between two rival parties, jealous of each other; not without a mixture of some personal malignity!

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Bankrupts and Certificates, between August 20, and September 20, 1810, with the Attorneys, correctly extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Grayson, C. Liverpool, boat-builder. *Att.* Reardon and Co., Gracechurch Street.

Bucknell, S. Great Grimsby, merchant. *Att.* Bulmer, Caster.

Cuthbert, J. Brixton, shopkeeper. *Att.* Vincent, Bedford Street.

Davies, G. P. Philip Lane, coffee dealer. *Att.* Wastbrough, Warrford Court.

Freeman, Sykes, and Freeman, Bermondsey, leather-factors. *Att.* Sykes and Co., Angel Court.

Haight, W. Halifax grocer. *Att.* Statchard, Halifax.

Hickton, H. Stockport, victualler. *Att.* Chetman, Stockport.

Hopkins, J. Frome, tailor. *Att.* Randolph, Bath.

Kellett, D. Leggs, butcher. *Att.* Sutton and Co., Leeds.

Munro, R. Margate, merchant. *Att.* Newcome, Vine Street.

Powell, J. Halifax, salt merchant. *Att.* Wigglesworth and Co., Halifax.

Randall, J. Dean Street, upholsterer. *Att.* Seymour and Co., Margaret Street.

Teff, G. Fenchurch Street, grocer. *Att.* Kearsey and Co., Bishopsgate Street.

Wiceier, J. Andover, mercer. *Att.* Footner, Andover.

2.—Herbrand, G. Princes Street, tailor. *Att.* Pritchard, Essex Street.

Diggett, W. Great St. Helen's, broker. *Att.* Bruce, Symond's Inn.

Breakwell, G. Southwark, victualler. *Att.* Ludington and Co., Temple.

Edwards, T. Fenchurch Street, cotton-dealer. *Att.* Parfitt and Co., Church Street, Spitalfields.

Fisher, W. Houndsditch, linen-draper. *Att.* Bourdillon and Co., Little Friday Street.

Fulagar, G. Hampstead, corn-merchant. *Att.* Williams, Corsair Street.

Gigrest, B. Cheapside, warehouseman. *Att.* Wiltshire and Co., Old Broad Street.

Hall, T. Bath, corn-factor. *Att.* Evill, Bath.

Hitchen, S. St. Peter's Hill, whalebone merchant. *Att.* Richardson, New Inn.

Mozeley, M. L. Threadneedle Street, merchant. *Att.* Palmer and Co., Copthall Court.

Nathan, M. J. Gomanchester, silversmith. *Att.* Isaacs, Bury Street, St. Mary Axe.

Northam, H. Tooley Street, hatter. *Att.* Willis and Co., Warrford Court.

Phillips, C. A. and T. Milford, bankers. *Att.* Hilyard and Co., Copthall Court.

Read, F. Lody, merchant. *Att.* Stead, Halifax.

Reynolds, J. C. H. London Street, merchant. *Att.* Palmer and Co., Copthall Court.

Ridderstofer, G. H. Whitechapel, linen-draper. *Att.* Adams, Old Jury.

Shaw and Hitchcock, bankers, Bath. *Att.* Sheppard, Bath.

Taylor, J. Grosvenor Place, whitesmith. *Att.* Young and Co., Essex Street.

2.—Amhurst, S. Market Street, Brewer. *Att.* Young and Co., Essex Street.

Barnsley, J. Manchester, cotton merchant. *Att.* Jepson, Manchester.

Crowly, D. Portsmouth, tailor. *Att.* Mangnall, Warwick Square.

Darlington, T. jun. Northwich, cheese-factor. *Att.* Danville, Knutsford.

Jones, W. Barton, grocer. *Att.* Birch and Co., Rugeley.

Orry, J. B. Great Grimsby, grocer. *Att.* Dickenson, Hull.

Steele, J. Landaff, coal-merchant. *Att.* Wood, Cardiff.

Stevens, G. M. Alfred Place, upholsterer. *Att.* Farren, Gower Street.

Turner, T. Nichols Square, victualler. *Att.* Jones and Co., Salisbury square.

Sept. 1.—Ayclon, Elwell, and Elwell, Halifax, iron-founders. *Att.* Ramsden, Halifax.

Bold, G. Edgware Road, stone-mason. *Att.* Johnson, Castle Street, Holborn.

Burrougham, T. Great Grimsby, merchant. *Att.* Belwood, Louth.

Harvey, W. Warrington, flour-dealer. *Att.* Cropper, Warrington.

Humphrys, M. Bristol, brewer. *Att.* Frankis, Bristol.

Lawrence, S. Oxford Street, grocer. *Att.* Popkin, Dean Street.

Manning, J. Nantwich, draper. *Att.* Morgan, Manchester.

Richardson, J. Hull, spirit-merchant. *Att.* Frost, Hull.

Rowbottom, J. Sowerby, cotton-manufacturer. *Att.* Bassett, Manchester.

Stroud, J. Swansea, banker. *Att.* Wilton, Gloucester.

Taylor, J. Banbury, miller. *Att.* Aplin, Banbury.

Tomlinson, A. Little Droylsden, shopkeeper. *Att.* Hankin, Manchester.

Westlake, J. Gosport, baker. *Att.* Cruikshank, Gosport.

Woodward, J. Derby, lace-manufacturer. *Att.* Epsom, Charlotte Street, Blackfriars.

4.—Baker, R. West Bromwich, coal-dealer. *Att.* Jackson, Birmingham.

Bedford, C. Manchester, merchant. *Att.* Cunliffe, Manchester.

Dickie, W. Little St. Thomas Apostle, merchant. *Att.* Kiss, Printer Street.

Iles, J. Bristol, victualler. *Att.* Frankis, Bristol.

Joseph, A. Frome Selwood, clothier. *Att.* Rotton, Frome.

McGough, G. Liverpool, breeches-maker. *Att.* Davies and Co., Liverpool.

5.—Hail, R. Bridge Road, linen-draper. *Att.* Sweet and Co., Temple.

Bennett, W. Lawrence Pountney Hill, tea-dealer. *Att.* Collins and Co., Spital Square.

Bryant, W. Temple, dealer. *Att.* Dawson and Co., Warwick Street.

Caffin, T. Bristol, rectifier. *Att.* Chilton, Chancery Lane.

Carritt, J. Great Grimsby, merchant. *Att.* Lloyd, Great Grimsby.

Morgan and Dutton, Shepton Mallet, bankers. *Att.* Hyatt and Co., Shepton Mallet.

Taylor, P. M. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Crump and Co., Liverpool.

Westhead, W. Liverpool, victualler. *Att.* Phillips, Liverpool.

11.—Bamford, J. Soyland, fustian manufacturer. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.

Bickford, J. Brixham, grocer. *Att.* Fouikes and Co., Gray's Inn.

Bland, R. Threadneedle Street, merchant. *Att.* Latkow, Doctors' Commons.

Cameron, M. Yarmouth, milliner. *Att.* Hanrot and Co., Lincoln's Inn.

Carpenter, H. Seven Oaks, Carpenter. *Att.* King, Castle Street, Holborn.

Caw, T. Bush Lane, merchant. *Att.* Swain and Co., Old Jewry.

Fairburn, J. Minories, bookseller. *Att.* Richardson, New Inn.

Fielding, M. Manchester, manufacturer. *Att.* Cooper and Co., Southampton Buildings.

Gordon, T. Tower Street, wine merchant. *Att.* Swann, New Basing Hill Street.

Holmby, S. Caine, victualler. *Att.* Blakes, Cook's Court, Court.

15.—Bellas, J. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.

Blake, T. Webber Street, Southwark, merchant. *Att.* Cranch, Union Court, Broad Street.

Greas, J. Fish Street, leather-seller. *Att.* Palmer and Co., Copthall Court.

Ient, B. West Smithfield, salesman. *Att.* Dodd, Hart Street, Bloomsbury.

Parker, S. South Lambeth, underwriter. *Att.* Hindman, Dyer's Court, Aldermanbury.

Smith, J. Southampton, grocer. *Att.* Luxmoore, Red Lion Square.

Unsworth, J. Manchester, jeweller. *Att.* Annesley and Co., Angel Court.

18.—Arscott, R. Exeter, miller. *Att.* Williams and Co., Princes Street, Bedford Row.

Bailey and Foothorpe, Birmingham, ironmongers. *Att.* Stuart, Bilton.

Eudall, W. Chipping Norton, mercer. *Att.* Woodcock and Co., Coventry.

Gordon and Steadman, Tower Street, merchants. *Att.* Pitches and Co., Swithin's Lane.

Langdon, J. St. Thomas Apostle, tallow-chandler. *Att.* Collett and Co., Chancery Lane.

Hollamby, W. Leadenhall Street, librarian. *Att.* Pearce and Co., Swithin's Lane.

Lee, S. Birch Lane, merchant. *Att.* Bryant, Copthall Court.
 Mackenzie, A. Mincing Lane, wine-merchant. *Att.* Blunt and Co. Old Bethlem.
 Milner, C. Hackney, cattle-dealer. *Att.* Smith, Bedford Row.
 Phillips, T. M. and W. Twyford, mealmen. *Att.* Eyre, Great Inn.
 Simpson, J. Holbeck, merchant. *Att.* Blakelock and Co. Temple.
 Whitmarsh, T. New Sarum, carrier. *Att.* Lowten, Temple.

CERTIFICATES.

Barns, W. sen. Rochford, barge-master.
 Bew, J. Bermonsey Street, chesemonger.
 Blaize, T. and I. Liverpool, merchants.
 Bonder, Newcomb, and Sisson, Cannon Street, silk-hat maker.
 Bolt, J. Birmingham, snuff-maker.
 Boulter, G. Haughton, hatter.
 Brooks, J. Shoreditch, hardware-man.
 Brown, J. Wintingham, baker.
 Barber, W. Cannon Street, umbrella-maker.
 Campbell, A. Huddersfield, merchant.
 Drury, J. F. Clerkenwell, brass-founder.
 Duncan, W. and A. Liverpool, merchants.
 Barnshaw, T. Silkstone, corn-dealer.
 Ellil, J. Queen Street, lead-merchant.
 Ellis, R. Earl Street, provision broker.
 Farrell, C. Gosport, slopseller.
 Faulding, E. Gainsborough, linen-draper.
 Gibson, G. Queen Street, merchant.
 Hall, R. Liverpool, grocer.
 Hardwick, T. Manchester, merchant.
 Heroe, H. Cheapside, jeweller.
 Hippis, J. Great St. Helen's, merchant.
 Holden, J. sen. Salford, dyer.
 Hunter, A. Little Portland Street, coach-maker.
 Jones, R. D. Cheltenham, draper.
 Kent, B. Bicester, draper.
 Keyte, J. Birmingham, builder.
 Lewis, L. Newcastle-on-Tyne, milliner.
 Liddall, T. Barnsley, linen-manufacturer.
 Lund, C. L. Austin Friars, broker.
 Mellor, S. E. Liverpool, cotton dealer.
 Mitchell, W. Turnwheel Lane, sugar-factor.
 Norton, A. Printer's Street, dealer.
 Nott, I. Romford, grocer.
 Oakley and Overend, Church Street, woolstaplers.
 Oakley, J. St. John Street, bedstead-maker.
 Parkinson, G. Bucklersbury, warehouseman.
 Potts, J. White Bear Yard, cabinet-maker.
 Reed, W. Drury Lane, apothecary.
 Smith and Co. Manchester, auctioneers.
 Thomas, T. Shrewsbury Street, jeweller.
 Todd and Tooke, Strand, wine-merchant.
 Tyson, O. Liverpool, tobacco-chandler.
 Velyer, T. Falmouth, butcher.
 Walker, B. Mansfield, carpenter.
 Whitehead, J. and C. Hanley, earthenware-manufacturers.
 Whitehead, J. jun. Faithworth, cotton-manufacturer.
 Williams, H. Chepstow, merchant.
 Winter, J. Combe, leather-dresser.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Warwickshire, Sept. 23, 1810. — The harvest is completely housed: the memory of man cannot record so fine an one; corn lodged by the wet, &c. which in a drizzling season would have been of little or no value, from the unusual benignity of this season, is fine, bold, and full of meal.—Barley never was finer or more abundant, and from having been gathered without wet, is fit for the malt. The gratitude of man was never so loudly called for as at present. The esculent vegetables usually taken up about this season, were never more abundant, nor of better quality. The dairy product which usually comes out at this season, is not so abundant: the kine, from the fluctuation of the weather during the summer months

having abated much of their usual fleshiness. Fat beasts are in abundance, without any great diminution of price. Lean stock is rather lower. Long-wool stationary: 1s per lb.

Suffolk.—Grain in general has been got in in fine order; and we have a good crop in general, excepting beans; them we consider half a crop. We are getting up clover seed, which is expected to be three parts of a crop, and must be dear on account of so little spared up, as much of it has been obliged to be cut for stover, on account of the small produce of hay. A deal of rye and tares has been got into the ground in fine order; turnips look remarkably healthy and well, and are a good crop. Potatoes are in abundance, apples and all Fruits are particularly scarce and very dear; the lands work well for drilling and setting wheat, which is partially begun.

Essex.—A finer harvest was never remembered here by the oldest person living, nor the corn carted in better order. Respecting the bulk of the crop, nothing wants altering from the last report. The samples of new wheat which are already come to hand are very much sought for by the millers, of course the quality is extremely good. Turnips are greatly improved, the late showers being so congenial to them. The lands work extremely well for sowing tares. Potatoes prove to be a large crop. Lambs and all horned cattle have gone off at high prices at the several country fairs.

In addition to many former statements of the present most auspicious harvest, we have the satisfaction to give the following article from a correspondent at Newcastle. In our market Sept. 15, wheat experienced a further decline of from 4s. to 6s. per quarter. Rye is also cheaper, and flour about three shillings per quarter lower.

The first harvest moon is now near the full, and gives a most pleasing light. Such fine weather for the labours of the field has rarely been known. The harvest is quite general, and another week of such weather will finish it.

A great deal of grain is cut down in Mid Lothian, and East Lothian; the crops good. Every exertion is making to cut down the remainder, as the Equinox is approaching, when we generally have shaking winds and bad weather. A certain proportion of the military is very properly allowed to assist in getting in the harvest.

Isle of Wight, Sept. 15.—The harvest is generally got in, in the island; the crops are most abundant, and in fine condition, and, if not too great a proportion of foreign wheat is used in grinding, we may expect most excellent bread.

Smithfield, per stone of 8lbs. to sink the offal.

	Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Pork.	Lamb.	lamb.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aug. 25	6 2	6 2	7 6	7 6	7 8	
Sep. 1	6 0	6 2	7 6	7 8	7 6	
8	6 0	6 0	7 6	7 6	7 6	
15	6 0	6 2	7 6	7 6	7 0	

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcass.

	Aug. 25	4 3	5 4	5 8	6 8	6 0
	Sep. 1	4 8	5 2	6 0	7 0	6 0
	8	5 0	5 8	6 4	7 0	6 4
	15	5 0	5 0	6 8	7 4	6 4

	St. James's.*	Whitechapel.*
	Hay.	Straw.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aug. 25	10 10 0	3 10 0
Sep. 1	11 0 0	3 4 6
8	10 10 0	3 9 0
15	10 10 0	3 18 0

	Butts, 50 to 56lb.	22d.
	Dressing Hides	20
	Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb.	
	per dozen	38
	Ditto, 50 to 70	41

	TALLOW.* London Average per stone of 8lbs.
	4s. 2d. Soap, yellow, 90s.; mottled, 100s.; curd,
	106s. Candles, per dozen, 12s.; moulds, 13s.

	Aug. 25	23,853 quarters. Average 97s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
	Sep. 1	20,741 — — — 98 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	8	15,676 — — — 98 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	15	12,436 — — — 98 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

	Aug. 25	20,756 sacks. Average 99s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
	Sep. 1	10,749 — — — 99 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	8	6,836 — — — 99 5
	15	8,108 — — — 99 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

	Aug. 25	Peck Loaf.	Half Peck.	Quartern.
	Sep. 1	5s. 8d.	2s.	10d.
	1	5 8	2	10
	8	5 8	2	10
	15	5 3	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

	Aug. 25	5s. 8d.	2s.	10d.	1s. 5d.
	Sep. 1	5 8	2	10	1 5
	8	5 8	2	10	1 5
	15	5 3	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

* The highest price of the market.

LEATHER.*

LEATHER. LEATHER.

FLOUR. WHEAT.

BREAD.

Smithfield, per stone of 8lbs. to sink the offal.

	Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Pork.	Lamb.	Lamb.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aug. 25	6 2	6 2	7 6	7 6	7 8	
Sep. 1	6 0	6 2	7 6	7 8	7 6	
8	6 0	6 0	7 6	7 6	7 6	
15	6 0	6 2	7 6	7 6	7 0	

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcass.

	Aug. 25	4 3	5 4	5 8	6 8	6 0
	Sep. 1	4 8	5 2	6 0	7 0	6 0
	8	5 0	5 8	6 4	7 0	6 4
	15	5 0	5 0	6 8	7 4	6 4

	St. James's.*	Whitechapel.*
	Hay.	Straw.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aug. 25	10 10 0	3 10 0
Sep. 1	11 0 0	3 4 6
8	10 10 0	3 9 0
15	10 10 0	3 18 0

	Butts, 50 to 56lb.	22d.
	Dressing Hides	20

	TALLOW.* London Average per stone of 8lbs.
	4s. 2d. Soap, yellow, 90s.; mottled, 100s.; curd,
	106s. Candles, per dozen, 12s.; moulds, 13s.

	Aug. 25	23,853 quarters. Average 97s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
	Sep. 1	20,741 — — — 98 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	8	15,676 — — — 98 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
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	Sep. 1	5s. 8d.	2s.	10d.
	1	5 8	2	10
	8	5 8	2	10
	15	5 3	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

	Aug. 25	5s. 8d.	2s.	10d.	1s. 5d.
	Sep. 1	5 8	2	10	1 5
	8	5 8	2	10	1 5
	15	5 3	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

* The highest price of the market.

	COALS.	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
August 25	48s. 0d. to 52s. 6d.	46s. 3d. to 60s. 0d.	
Sep. 1	48 0	49 6	49 6
8	48 9	50 0	51 0

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COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, 2 us. 53—Ditto at sight, 32-2—Rotterdam, 10-0—Hamburg, 31-0—Altona, 31-1—Paris, 1 day's date, 21-6—Ditto, 2 us. 21-10—Madrid, in paper—Ditto, eff.—Cádiz, in paper, —Cádiz, eff. 42—Bilbao, —Palermo, per oz. 125d.—Leghorn, 58—Genoa, 54—Venice, eff. 52—Naples, 42—Lisbon, 68—Oporto, 68—Dublin, per cent. 9½—Cork, do. 10½—Agio B. of Holland, —per cent.

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire-Office Shares, &c. in September, 1810 (to the 25th) at the Office of Mr Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars,—and Messrs. Risdon and Damart, 4, Shorter's Court, Throgmorton Street, London.

Damart, 4, Shorter's Court, Throgmorton Street, London.
 Trent and Mersey or Grand Trunk Canal, Dividing £40 nett per Annum. £1075.—Staffordshire and Worcestershire, £749 19s. dividing £40 nett per Annum.—Swansea, £160 to £165; the last dividend £8 per Share.—£110.—Grand Yearly, £5 Premium.—Thames and Medway, £52 10s. premium.—Monmouthshire, £3 per Share Half Yearly. £138.—Grand Junction, £24 to £302.—Kennet and Avon, £44. 10s. £43.—Wilt and Berks, £58. £60.—Huddersfield, £39. 10s.—Rocndale, £55 £56.—Ellesmere, £75.—Lancaster, £28.—West-India Dock Stock, £166.—East-India Dock, £134.—London Dock, £125. £127.—Globe Assurance, £126. per Share.—Imperial Assurance, £76.—Atlas Assurance Par.—East London Water-Works, £215.—West Middlesex, Ditto £140.—Ken Water-Works, £51 premium.

<i>London Premiums of Insurance, September 20th, 1810.</i>	<i>U. S. of America, 6 gs.</i>
<i>London to Yarmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, & 1 1/2 gs.</i>	<i>Windward and Leeward Islands, 6 gs.</i>
<i>Ports of Scotland, Weymouth, Dartmouth, and Plymouth, 2 gs.</i>	<i>Brazil and South America, 8 gs.</i>
<i>Dublin, Cork, Derry, Limeries, &c. 3 gs.</i>	<i>Africa, and thence to W. Indies or America, 20 gs.</i>
<i>Calcutta, Madras, or Chins, out and home, 12 gs.</i>	<i>Southern Whales-fishery, 20 gs.</i>
<i>Windward and Leeward Islands, 6 gs., ret. 3.</i>	<i>Smyrna, Constantinople, Mediterranean, Nice, Leghorn, &c. 14 gs., ret. 7.</i>
	<i>Dublin and Oporto, 5 gs.</i>
	<i>Leeward Islands, 10 to 12 gs.</i>
	<i>India to London, 8 gs.</i>
	<i>China to London, 12 gs.</i>
	<i>Leeward Islands, 10 to 12 gs.</i>
	<i>India to London, 8 gs.</i>